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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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INSURE WITH or REPRESENT

INDIAN MERCANTILE

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Stalin Becomes Marshal Of Soviet Union

Red Army Sweeps Forward On Central Front: 170 Towns & Villages Captured

Gzhatsk Captured: Tens Of Thousands Of Germans Killed

LONDON, March 7.

The Moscow radio announces by an official decree that M. Stalin has been created Marshal of the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW:—To-night's usual midnight communique, after reporting the capture of Gzhatsk says "On the other sectors of the front our troops continued offensive engagements in the same directions as before."

ADVANCE SOUTH-WEST OF RZHEV

Russians occupied several dozen places south and south-west of Rzhev, says the supplement to to-night's midnight communique. More than a thousand Germans were killed and prisoners taken.

Referring to the capture of Ghatsk, the supplement says that the Germans had fortified all the approaches to the town which they considered the strongest point after Rzhev. "Our troops in their advance occupied a number of inhabited localities" the supplement continues.

"In the battle for Ghatsk about one regiment of Infantry was wiped out."

Russians continued the offensive west of Kursk and occupied several places.-

More Than 170 Towns And Villages Occupied

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow in a special dispatch says:—The Red Army sweeping forward on the Central front have in the last 48 hours occupied more than 170 towns and villages in their two-pronged sweep in Vyasma and Smolensk area below Moscow. Dashing down south of Rzhev the left arm of the Soviet pincer smashed its way through the railway station of Osuga to a point 55 miles north of Vyasma. To the northwest the Russians are about 70 miles north of Smolensk. Soviet troops are fanning out from the south bank of the Osuga river in new sweep towards Vyasma and Vyasma-Smolensk railway. The Germans are leaving a mine battlefield behind them.

ENEMY GARRISON WIPED OUT

MOSCOW: A supplement to the Midday 'communique' states: "West of Gzhatsk our troops overcoming stiff enemy resistance continued to advance and occupied 20 inhabited localities. At the approaches of Gzhatsk about 200 of the enemy were killed. In the town itself the German garrison of about one regiment strong was completely wiped out. South of Olenio our troops occupied several dozen inhabited localities. West of Rostov our troops during the night killed 200 of the enemy. They also captured booty and prisoners. North-west of Kharkov two inhabited localities were recaptured. West of Dmitriev—Lgovsky our troops continued to clear enemy territory and liquidate an enemy garrison.

On the north-western front our troops continued offensive engagements. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

LONDON: The German radio on Sunday announced withdrawal in the Lake Ilmen region. "A German hedgehog position on the shore of the lake had been surrounded by the Russian units, some of which had crossed the ice", said the announcer.

170 TOWNS & VILLAGES CAPTURED

MOSCOW: The Red Army in 36 hours has captured over 170 more towns and villages in their two-pronged central front drive on the big German hedgehog towns of Vyasma and Smolensk, says Reuter's special correspondent. "Soviet divisions are converging from the north and the east of Vyazma, following the capture of Gzhatsk.

The Red Army is advancing through difficult country in heavy snowstorms. Forests, hills, and deep georges make tank operations at times impossible and bringing up of guns and supplies demands the last ounce of endurance from the Soviet troops. The rapidity with which Gzhatsk was taken after the capture of Rzhev augurs well for the completion of the Soviet strategical plans on the central and adjoining fronts from Orel and Briansk in the south to Lake Ilmen in the north.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF NAZIS KILLED

On March 5th the final assault on Gzhatsk took place. By three o'clock in the morning the Russians had penetrated the eastern suburbs and at 9-30, the city was cleared of the Axis. The retreating Germans set fire to all buildings. For miles around the city, Russian villages had been completely destroyed by German incendiary bombs. Gzhatsk like Rzhev cost the Germans tens of thousands of men. The speed with which it was taken after the fall of Rzhev is a new blow for the Germans who were planning to hold out here as long as possible in order to prevent the Russians fully exploiting the Rzhev victory by the complete elimination of the German salient of Rzhev Vyazma.—Reuter.

Graveyard Or Concentration Camp?

LONDON, March 7.

The notorious German concentration camp at Oswiecim, Poland has become a mass graveyard for the Poles says the Polish Telegraph Agency.

According to the latest reports received by the Polish Government in London, large transports of Polish prisoners continue to pour into the camp. On January 16, three such transports arrived consisting of 5,000 peoples and on January 25, a further 4,000 were brought in. Daily mass executions are continually being carried out. No less than 250 are executed or die from inhuman treatment, hunger and epidemics daily. There are six crematoria installed in the camp. Between January 10 and 17, sixty Polish miners from the Upper Silesian coalmines accused of sabotage by slowing down their output were taken to Oswiecim and shot in batches of 10 each day.

NICOSIA (CYPRUS):—The General-Officer-Commanding of the Ninth Army, Gen. Holmes, inspected an infantry unit of the islands Homeguard during his visit to Cyprus last week.

PORTUGAL:—A Spanish steamer arrived in Lisbon from Buenos Aires with four Italian and eight German diplomats, and a former German naval attache at Buenos Aires, Capt. Niebuhr on board.

STOP PRESS

NIGHT MANOEUVRES FATALITY

ATLANTA (Georgia), Mar. 7.

Fourteen officers and men are believed to have been drowned in an accident to a landing barge during night manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida it was announced here to-day.

WOMEN RESOLVE TO FIGHT FASCISM

International Women's Day Celebration In Britain

LONDON, March 7.

Messages from Mrs. Churchill Mrs. Roosevelt, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Mrs. Anthony Eden, Lady MacRobert, Lt. Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the Russian girl sniper who visited America and Britain and from the women of Malta were read at the London celebration of the International Women's day to-day.

The meeting was part of celebrations held all over Britain and there was such a large attendance that an overflow meeting had to be held in a second hall. Women from 18 different countries were on the platform and the audience stood in silence in honour of the women who have fallen in the fight against Fascism.

Lady MacRobert urged women to demonstrate their hatred of Fascism and expressed determination to work for speedy victory and a better world after the war. Mrs. Roosevelt praised the women's splendid war work.

Mrs. Churchill urged women to increase their efforts and resolve to bring health and comfort the peoples of Europe, and Lt. Pavlichenko appealed to the British women to redouble their efforts in the struggle against Fascist enslavers.—Reuter.

"CHINESE WOMAN STANDS ON HER OWN FEET"

Madame Chiang Visits Her Old College

Wellesley (Massachussetts), March 7.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek today returned to Wellesley College from which she was graduated in 1917 to speak to the students on the role of Chinese Women in this war.

SWOLLEN TO OCEANS

She said "When I was a student here the world was weltering in rivers of blood. Today these rivers have swollen into oceans. What can you do to help bring about a state which would uphold peace and maintain world fellowship amongst all nations?

Cloistered and sheltered at the time of our Revolution. Chinese Women have stepped out into a new world, a stark world stripped of the amenities and comforts which generally surrounded the Inner Court. From the highest to the lowliest, the change has been marked, although among the farmer and labouring classes, Chinese women always had more freedom than their more affluent sisters."

RAPID STRIDES TO EQUALITY

Madame Chiang quoted Article 48 of the Chinese Constitution saying that men and women shall have equal opportunity in education. "Chinese women during the past five and a half years of war have made even more rapid strides towards true equality. In every province of China, (occupied-China included), there is a Women's Advisory Council. The work comprises relief for refugees, care of the wounded and of war orphans and stimulation of production. A noteworthy point is that whereas a woman's position of yore was gauged by the social, economic and political position of her husband, the Chinese woman today stands on her own feet and is acknowledged for what she is."

TWO SHIPS LAUNCHED IN AMERICA

KEARNY (New Jersey) Mar. 7.

Two ships, the United States' ship 'Blueridge' and the U. S. S. 'Rocky Mountains' which have been converted as auxiliaries for war purposes were launched here today.

CANADA'S HELP TO UNITED NATIONS

LONDON: Canada intends to place at the disposal of the United Nations a second sum of 225 million sterling, said the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey on Sunday.—Reuter.

A MAJOR VICTORY

MELBOURNE:—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. John Curtin, in a speech on Sunday said that victory against the Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea was a major one that spared another tortuous land campaign in New Guinea. Mr. Curtin was speaking at the presentation of the Australian Flag to an American fighter unit.—Reuter.

R. A. F. RAID ON MANDALAY

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Last night R.A.F. "Liberator" bombers made a highly successful attack on Mandalay railway station, marshalling yards and rolling stock, says an Indian Command joint war Communique. All bombs fell in the target area. Buildings were demolished and trucks hit. Fires were started.

Yesterday morning "Blenheims" escorted by fighters bombed Kalachaung on the Mayu Peninsula and Hurricanes shot up river craft on the Pichaung river in the Arakan hills.

ENEMY RAID

In the afternoon about fifteen enemy aircraft flew over Rathedaung and were engaged by our fighters, which forced them to jettison their bombs harmlessly in paddy fields.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Further details of our air activity in the Arakan area on Friday show that in addition to the enemy losses reported yesterday our fighters in a series of combats with enemy aircraft destroyed five and probably destroyed or damaged several others. The total for the day destroyed was seven.

On Friday also "Blenheims" attacked objective at Indaw and Wuntho on the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway and at Katha on the Irrawaddy.—A. P.

BISMARCK SEA DISASTER TELLS

LONDON, March 7.

The Tokio radio to-day said that the Japanese have been promised better air raid precaution measures by the Japanese Home Minister, Mr. Yuzawa.—Reuter.

On Burma Frontier

JAP TROOPS BEGIN GENERAL RETREAT

CHUNGKING:—Japanese troops in China's Yunnan Province on the Burma frontier have begun a general retreat from the west bank of the Upper Salween, field dispatches stated on Sunday. The Chinese have reoccupied a large number of strategic points.—Reuter.

JAPS ROUTED SOUTH OF HANKOW

CHUNGKING, March 6.

Chinese troops are attacking Japanese positions south-east of Ichang the Yangtse river treaty port above Hankow to-night's Chinese "communique" reported.

Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the Japanese. Fierce fighting is still going on. South of Hankow a Chinese unit raided Japanese positions near the point where the Yanktse river enters the Tungting lake north of Yochiow.—Reuter.

INDIA GOVT. TO APPEAL TO P. C.

Federal Court Dismisses Dummy Suit

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Federal Court dismissed with costs to the Government of Madras the suit filed by the Government of India against the province of Madras in respect of certain provisions of the Madras Sales Tax Act.

The Government of India contended that the Sales Tax Act was invalid in so far as it affected first sales on the ground that the first sale was an Excise which was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

NO NEW ARGUMENT

Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate General of India in opening the case stated that the present suit by the Government of India was a sequel to the order passed by the Federal Court sometime ago dismissing the application for special leave to appeal against their decision upholding the validity of the provincial enactment in regard to Sales Tax. He added that the whole matter having been considered by the Federal Court on the former occasion, he had no fresh argument; but the object of the Government of India in filing the suit was merely to take the matter to the Privy Council as there was absolute right of appeal against the judgment in a suit filed by the Government of India in a Federal Court whereas the right to appeal from a decision of the Federal Court in an appeal against the decision of a High Court depended upon special leave being granted.

RES JUDICATA

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General, Madras, who represented the Madras Government stated that in the light of what was stated by the Advocate General of India he had nothing more to say on the main question except to rely on the previous judgment of the Federal Court.

He said that he would reserve for the Privy Council the further point that by reason of the unsuccessful intervention of the Advocate General of India on the former occasion, the matter was now Res Judicata and the Government of India was precluded from agitating the question of validity of the Sales Tax before the Privy Council.

The Advocate General of Bengal who also applied for leave to be heard in the proceedings of the present suit stated that it was unnecessary for him to do so having regard to the turn the case had taken.

IT IS LEARNT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WILL FILE AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL AGAINST THE PRESENT DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COURT.—A. P.

Claims to the tune of approximately 9 crores in respect of property left behind by evacuees from Burma have been received and recorded by the Government of India upto the end of December 1942, it is learnt.

MAHATMA WELL ON WAY TO RECOVERY

Devadas Gandhi Exposes Mailbags And Lime Juice "Legends"

BOMBAY, March 7.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi who returned to-day from Poona after seeing Gandhiji has issued the following statement:—

"My brother and I paid our goodbye visit to Gandhiji yesterday. We have been spending about an hour and a half by his bedside each day since the end of the fast. The widely published report that I spent a few hours with Gandhiji on Friday is totally incorrect. I wish it had been possible to visit him for a few more days during his convalescence more particularly because the visits were a great comfort to my mother, whose growing infirmity of mind and body has become painful and alarming to watch.

I think Gandhiji is now well on the way to recovery. He is expected to take another fortnight to be able to get out of bed. But one is thankful now to be able to look back with relief upon these four weeks of history. I do not wish to attempt a public assessment of the results of the fast. I am content, along with the rest, to let the future unfold itself.

TWO LEGENDS

But there are a good few legends. I shall here refer to two of them. It has been reported in the Press that Gandhiji had a heavy mailbag during the fast. Actually no mail bag, heavy or light, made its appearance at the Aga Khan's Palace. Then there is the sweet lime juice story. I do not exactly know the fruit called "sweet lime." But a foreign correspondent very naturally asked me whether he would be right in drawing the inference that some thing sweet like honey or glucose, had been added to the juice. To my knowledge the plain word "orange" is used in English to mean both "mosambi" and "santra."

And it was "Mosambi" juice, miscalled sweet lime juice, that was added in minute quantities to the water with no admixture of anything else.

The change from lemon juice to orange juice was made, in accordance with the terms of the fast, when for two days it had become impossible for Gandhiji to drink water and it took him five minutes to gulp one ounce of water.

I believe he took an average of less than six ounces of juice mixed in 64 ounces of water per day during the fast.—A. P.

LIBYAN MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO LONDON MUSLIMS

LONDON, Mar. 5.

London Muslims have received representations from Libyan Muslims saying that although they gratefully note Britain's pledge not to allow Cyrenacian Senussis to be placed under Italian rule again. British conquest of Tripoli gives rise to urgent expectations that the same treatment may be promised to Tripoli Muslims.—Orient Press.

Rommel's Failure To Penetrate "Monty's" Line

Eighth Army Complete Master Of Situation

LONDON, March 7.

Reuter's special correspondent in Allied Headquarters in North Africa says that Rommel has failed to penetrate Gen. Montgomery's line at any point. While the Axis forces have suffered heavy losses in men and tanks, the British casualties are negligible.

ALLIED FIGHTERS ACTIVE

Allied joint 'communique', North Africa concludes: "Our losses were negligible. AIR: On the Northern Front, our fighters particularly were active throughout the day and fighter bombers attacked enemy vehicles with success. In the Eighth Army area, fighter bombers made attacks on enemy columns and on concentrations of tanks and motor transport. Our fighters destroyed one enemy fighter. Three of our aircraft are missing."

Allied Headquarters in North Africa:— It is officially announced that the Axis offensive in North Tunisia is diminishing, and the Allies have regained the initiative.

Two violent attacks were launched against the Eighth Army yesterday.-

Large-Scale Enemy Offensive Slackens

LONDON: Allied Headquarters in North Africa:— Sunday's 'communique' states: "In the northern sector of the Tunisian front in the sector held by the British First Army the large-scale enemy offensive has diminished in intensity, and we have regained the initiative. Our patrols carried out intensive activity, took 100 prisoners and consolidated our territorial gains.

In the southern sector the enemy on Saturday launched two violent attacks, supported by large infantry and tank forces against the Eighth Army. Both attacks were effectively held. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and tanks, and every attempt by him to infiltrate our lines failed. He suffered heavy losses."-

Eighth Army, Master Of Situation

LONDON, March 7.

The Algiers radio says: "In Southern Tunisia the Eighth Army is complete master of the situation. It has repulsed Rommel's attack inflicting heavy losses on the Axis. After the capture o Pichon and Sidi-Bouzid the Allied forces are continuing their advance towards the Faid Pass. On this sector of the front, Rommel's forces are in complete retreat. In the last few days Allied planes have inflicted so much damage on the enemy that supplies from Sicily now arrive only by submarine."—

AT GATES OF GAFSA

Allied headquarters, North Africa: Latest reports from Tunisia state that Allied forces are now less than two miles from Gafsa in Southern Tunisia. Gafsa on the Railway to Sfax fell to the Germans in their recent drive which eventually took them through the Kasserine Pass.

SEVERE SET-BACK TO AFRIKA CORPS

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Allied Headquarters, North Africa wires: Fighting was still going on on Sunday in Southern Tunisia where Rommel failed yesterday in two all-out attempts to smash through the Eighth Army's positions before the Mareth Line. Reports from Gen. Montgomery's headquarters give no details of this new action, but it is now known that the Afrika Corps' setback yesterday was a severe one. The first of the two attacks which cost the Afrika Corps dear in men and tanks was launched just before seven hours as day was breaking. Swinging north and north-east from Toujane and Haloof areas in Matmata hills, Rommel thrust his armour against the southern flank of Gen. Montgomery's army.

EARLIER

(From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters, North Africa)—Rommel began a large scale offensive against the Eighth Army. This is Rommel's first big offensive since his Alamein disaster.

British anti-tank guns in the early stages of the new fighting had destroyed 41 German tanks without any loss to themselves.

Heavy fighting is now going on. There has been considerable Axis movement in the area below the Mareth Line during the past couple of days. The reconnaissance battle on Thursday in which Italian troops suffered heavily was followed yesterday by skirmishes between British and German working parties and Axis troops who were engaged in patrolling before the line. These engagements took place about six miles south-east of the actual Mareth Line and two miles east of the town of Mareth.

It is believed here that today's offensive started in Tunisia.

AMERICAN UNITS OCCUPY PICHON

LONDON, March 6.

From Reuter special correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa:—

British First Army troops after fierce house to house battles in the North Tunisian village of Sedjenane have been forced back seven miles along the main coastal road to Tamera.

American armoured units pushing forward in Central Tunisia have occupied Pichon at the southern extremity of the German held Ousseltia ridge.

Frontline reports last night said the French were only a few miles from the town.

FR. TROOPS OCCUPY OUSSELTIA

LONDON, March 6.

The Algier's Radio said tonight that French troops had occupied Ousseltia locality without meeting resistance.—Reuter.

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N. B.—In view of the Government Order making it compulsory for the newspapers to increase the rates as from 1st April, 1943, there will be an alteration in the above rates which will be announced in due course.

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NOTICE

MAY & BAKER (India) LTD., Bombay, wish to announce that Mr. ROBERT RAYMOND is no longer in their employ.
1028

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate for one Ordinary Share No. O 55485 of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Messrs. Parashram Kuberram Bhatt and Chhaganlal Kuberram Bhatt, has been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue a duplicate certificate for the said share. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said share should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, as the Company will proceed to issue a duplicate share certificate.

(Sd.) PARASHRAM KUBERRAM BHATT,
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Date: 6 3 1943
3664

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Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

LOCAL SUBURBAN SERVICES

OWING TO SHORTAGE of certain materials, a slight reduction has had to be made in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Electric Train Service, and Trains have had to be slowed down slightly between Andheri and Virar, with effect from 10th March, 1943.

Please see sheet time-tables at stations.
(3665)

THE SARAF OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Saraf Oil Mills Co., Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company at 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1943, at 4 P.M. (I.S.T.) to receive and adopt the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ended on 31st December, 1942, to elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, to declare dividends on Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company and to appoint Auditors for the next year.

Notice is also given that the Transfer books of the Company will be closed from 17th March 1943 to 31st March 1943 (both days inclusive).

Dated this 6th day of March, 1943.

By order of the Board,
MESSRS. KISHANDUTT GANGABUX,
Agents.
(3673)

THE SARAF OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Saraf Oil Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1943, at 4-15 P.M. (I.S.T.) or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company called on that day at 4 P.M. shall be concluded when the following Resolutions will be proposed, and if thought fit, passed as Special Resolutions:

(1) That in Article No. 74 of the Articles of Associations of the Company in the last line thereof the words "the liquid assets for the time being of the Company" be and are hereby substituted for the words "the issued capital".
(2) That in Article No. 115 of the Articles of Association of the Company the figure "100" be and is hereby substituted for the figure "30".
(3) That in Article No. 164 of the Articles of Association of the Company the group of words in the third line.. .....thereof, viz., "and all dividends unclaimed..... .....for the benefit of the Company" be and is hereby deleted.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1943.

By order of the Board,
MESSRS. KISHANDUTT GANGABUX,
Agents.
(3672)

THE KALABAGH COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, BOMBAY on TUESDAY, the 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 1943, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period from 26th May, 1941, to 31st December, 1942.
2. To elect Directors in the place of the Directors who all retire but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For A. FATAH & CO., LTD.,
A. FATAH,
Managing Director
Managing Agents.
Bombay dated 5th March, 1943.
(3658)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from European or Anglo-Indian ladies for the posts of teachers in the Dilawarkhanji Girls' School, Junagadh. Previous teaching experience essential. Selected candidates will be on probation for one year in the first instance. Apply stating qualifications, age experience and minimum salary expected before 25th March to the CHIEF EDUCATIONAL OFFICER,
Junagadh State, Junagadh (Kathiawar).
3644

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT AND ACCOUNTANT FOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons having full practical experience of Fire Insurance. Candidates must be capable of starting and controlling a new concern with large capital. Good salary with prospects. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience and salary expected to Box 3655, "Bombay Chronicle."

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap brass from offices, brass turnings and brass burnt. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 25-3-1943 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (3593)

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTERS ARE INFORMED that, in order to be sure of obtaining shipping space in January-June, 1943, for goods to be shipped from the United Kingdom, North America and Australia in that period, their applications for import licences to cover such goods should be submitted as early as possible. In their own interests importers are advised, wherever possible, to submit such applications before the 15th March 1943.

2. In the case of goods to be imported from the above countries which are licensed under Essentiality Quotas based on past imports, importers are advised that it is not proposed to maintain the Essentiality Quotas for January-June, 1943 beyond the 15th March, 1943. Should any importer submit an application for an import licence for such goods after that date the licence may be refused even though the importer had an Essentiality Quota, or a part thereof, standing to his credit on that date.

P. C. CHAUDHURI.
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports,
New Custom House.
Bombay, the 6th March, 1943.
3674

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHANCHALGAVRI, wife of Jagjiwandas Jethalal of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Municipal lease-hold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Road North of Kohinoor Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 622 Square Yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 21 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipality of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1257, Cadastral Survey No. 15/10 Matunga Division and bounded on the North-East by Plot No 22 of the said Estate leased to Narotam Hemraj, on the South-East by Plot No. 26 of the said Estate leased to Khairunisa Begum, widow of Khan Bahadur Davoodbhoy Moosabhoy Jariwalla, on the South-West by Plot No. 20 of the said Estate leased to Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar, on the North-West by a Road 60 feet in width and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 16(F) Ward No. 6666, Old Street No. 233 and New Street No. 89.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1943.
FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3669

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHANDULAL SOMCHAND MODI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure admeasuring 390 square yards registered under Collector's New F.|2078, New Survey No. 10|7879 and C. S. No. 1343 of Girgaum Division together with the tenements thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1231(2) (2A) and (2B), Street No. 216 and 2A, situate at Charni Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the east by open portion of land, belonging to Municipality and beyond that by Charni Road, on the west partly by property of Kashinath Dadaji Raval and partly by property of Ganesh Vishnu Kulkarni and another, on the North by property of Gopal Ganesh Athavale and another and on the south by the property of Raghunath Raoji Dandeker.

Bombay dated this 6th day of March, 1943.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for Purchaser.
(3671)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAWRENCE NAPOLEON D'SOUZA, Christian Inhabitant of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 'Prince's Avenue,' Bandra within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land with dwelling house and structures standing thereon situate at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District Bandra on the Old Ghodbundar Road, Opposite Dr. D'Monte's Dispensary, containing by admeasurement 1307 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bearing N. A. No. 23 and Bandra Municipal Nos. 1 and 1A Khar Road, Bandra and bounded on the North by a public Lane, on the South by N. A. No. 24, the property of Raisi Teju and beyond by the Hill Road, on the East by N. A. Nos. 25 and 26 the properties of the Trustees of Rama Mandir and Bai Umaraobi Makbul Dada Miya and on the West by the Old Ghodbundar Road and also known as Khar Road.

Dated 5th March, 1943.
D. V. WAGH,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
3659

FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

Sir P. C. Ray Fellowship In Chemistry Suggested

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Plans for intesive work in the development of scientific learning were outlined by Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Indian Association for the cultivation of science. He sketched out a programme of work for the association, including organisation of lectures by eminent savants as well as popular addresses, full co-operation with similar bodies and facilities for research work and training in the Association's laboratories for professors and students respectively.

Sir Upendra Nath expressed the hope that a Sir P. C. Ray Fellowship in Chemistry would soon be created, and that probably the study of some of the most important problems of Chemistry such as industrial which was needed for the benefit of the country would be taken up by the Chemistry Department of the Association.—A. P.

Hurricane Lamp For Village Defence Parties

DIBRUGARH, (By Mail).

A hurricane lamp and rupees ten to meet kerosene and other costs were given to each of thirty leaders of village defence parties at the close of a National War Front meeting addressed by the Premier of Assam, Sir Muhammad Saadullah, at Phulagurt. These were supplied by the National War Front.

In his speech, Sir Muhammad laid stress on the futility of acts of sabotage and other acts of lawnessness and the primary necessity of preserving peace and order within the province. He said that the food situation in Assam was better in comparison with other provinces.—A. P.

"PAKISTAN NECESSARY, THOUGH IT MAY BE WRONG OR RIGHT"!

NAGPUR, Mar. 5.

Speaking at the Library Society, Amraoti, Professor Dhawle said, "Pakistan may be wrong or right, but it is necessary if in the world context Self-determination and corporate life are two ideological achievements of the present-day world. Let us not minimise the urge behind Pakistan".—Orient Press.

'Remove Flag, Or Municipality Will Be Superseded'

MADRAS GOVT. ORDER ON TANJORE CITY COUNCIL: JUDGMENT IN PURI JAIL RIOT CASE

(THROUGH A. P. & U. P.)

TANJORE, March 7.

The Madras Government have informed the Tanjore Municipal Council that if it fails to remove the Congress flag flown in the South Regani in Tanjore town within fifteen days from the date of issue of the order, action will be taken to supersede the Council under Rule 38 (b) (1) of the Defence of India Rules.

The Municipal Commissioner has been asked to report to the Government before March 15 the action taken by the Municipal Council in this matter.

MADURA: Messrs. V. L. Ramaswami, Narayana Kons, A. S. Arunachala Nadar, M. K. Ramamurthi, and two others, all Congressmen, have been arrested under Sec. 129 of D. I. R. The houses of the first four were searched and some objectionable literature is reported to have been seized.

TELLICHERRY: The Special Magistrate, Tellicherry sentenced under D. I. R. Mr. P. Balakrishnan of Pozhathi to three years' rigorous imprisonment for cutting telegraph wires and tampering with the railway line near Cannanore on November 17 last.

TRICHINOPOLY: Mr. Thangamuthu of Vengoor, a Congressman, has been arrested under D. I. R. for distributing alleged prejudicial pamphlets. He has been remanded to custody.
Sunrise.

BAKERS' REQUEST NOT GRANTED

BOMBAY, March 6.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Bakers' Association, writes:—

A deputation of the Bombay Bakers' Association led by Mr. K F. Nariman, M.L.A. and Mr. G N Lakdawalla, Advocate and consisting of Mr. Thomas Sequeira and Mr. S. Siganporia waited on Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay to-day and placed the grievances of the Bakery trade before him.

They represented that the quantity of wheat flour should now be increased, that the present quality of wheat flour which contained barley and other cereal flours be discontinued and that the order for removal of 10% of bran be strictly enforced.

The deputation also requested control of prices of essential raw commodities such as fire-wood tin-sheets, etc. The Government proposal for mixing maize flour with wheat flour, they contended, would further deteriorate the quality of bread and increase the price of flour.

Mr. Knight in his reply stated that wheat position would not improve till the arrival of fresh crop in May and that the present stocks were very scanty.

He also expressed his inability to enforce control over prices of hops, fire-wood, etc.

Post-War Planning In U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 7.

The Government of the United Provinces have decided to set up a Provincial Economic Advisory Board to advise Government on economic and statistical matters with reference to current and post-war economic problems, to suggest lines of economic investigations 'ad hoc' or otherwise and to co-ordinate the results of economic enquiries, investigation and surveys. The board has been authorised to appoint sub-committees to undertake investigation or survey of specific problems.

The personnel of the board which will consist of nine officials and 21 non-officials will be announced as soon as the various nominations have been received.—A. P.

Rs. 50,000 Raised For Consecration Of Gandhiji's Fast

The Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, informs:—

Out of the fund of Rs. 50,000 raised by the Stock Exchange, Bombay, in token of its deep veneration and affection for Mahatma Gandhiji and in symbolic consecration of the fast he undertook, Rs. 35,000 are allocated to Bijapur Famine Relief Committee for relief of people and cattle, Rs. 3,000 to Chimur Relief Fund and Rs. 4,000 to different institutions for relief of cattle.

AZIZUL HAQUE FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 7

It is understood Sir Azizul Haque, High Commissioner for India, is arriving here shortly on mainly private work. He will be on leave for two months to attend to private affairs and thereafter return to London.—United Press.

A.-I. WEATHER REPORT

POONA, March 7.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hrs. on 3/3/43:—

Allahabad 95 66 0, Bombay 88 75 0, Calcutta 91 71 0 Cawnpore 93 63 0, Cuttack 99 68 0, Darjiling 53 40 0, Delhi 93 6 0, Dehra Dun 83 59 0, Jacobabad 92 62 0, Karachi 79 70 0, Lahore 85 57 0, Lucknow 96 68 0, Madras 86 67 0, Nagpur 100 67 0, Patna 90 66 0, Peshawar 62 50 0 Shillong 63 51 0.6, Simla 49 46 0.—A P.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER RELEASED

SIVAGANGA:—Mr R. V Swaminathan, member of the A.I.C.C. who was arrested on February 21 last, has been released from jail custody since the police have not filed a charge sheet against him.

BRAMBLE ECHOS LAWSON

'No Transfer Of Power To Indians Till War Is Ended'

Following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman (Mr. C. P. Bramble, M.L.A.) at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association on Tuesday last:—

Since our last annual meeting the Cripps Proposals, as they are commonly but wrongly called, for we are concerned with the declaration by H.M.G. and not with Sir Stafford's 'obiter dicta', have been placed before the main political parties in India and rejected by them. Even so, subsequent statements made by Mr. Amery, the Prime Minister and by the King himself have made it clear that the proposals stand.

The so-called Cripps Proposals have been supported by the European Group in the Central Assembly, and the Council of the E A has also recorded its approval.

Our course is crystal clear. We must do all that lies in our power to see that promise to India is accepted. I put it this way, because there is no question in my mind but that the promise is sincere. The difficulty may well lie in inducing Indian leaders to agree to accept it.

As regards the immediate future, I hope the not-distant future will see the Constituent Assembly at work—we must measure everything in the light of its effect on the war.

Now I am deliberately using the same words as the President of this Association, C. P. Lawson, when speaking to his Calcutta Branch. His speech has been criticised by two Bombay newspapers in terms which lack a sense of proportion, if indeed they do not deny the right of free speech to Europeans These new-papers are not represented here because the meeting is closed to the Press. I will see to it that they know what has been said, for I feel I must associate myself with Mr. Lawson in saying:—

That we measure everything in terms of winning the war. That means in our opinion there should be no transfer of Sovereign Power until the war is ended.

440 LITERACY CLASSES RUNNING IN CITY

The literacy officer, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, writes:—

The present session of the literacy campaign carried on in the city by the Adult Education Committee has almost finished its course and it is proposed to start the next session from March 15.

Nearly 440 literacy classes are running and it is expected that more than 5,000 adults will be literate. Besides these nearly 140 post-literacy classes have been maintained.

It is proposed to open about 400 literacy classes for the next session and propaganda activities have been started.

The authorities of the social associations and Schools are requested to open classes on grant-in-aid basis.

The Committee paid Rs. 1,000|- this year to different associations by way of grant-in-aid.

RS. 10,000 SANCTIONED FOR BIJAPUR FAMINE RELIEF

The Bijapur Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, has sanctioned Rs. 10,000|- for purchasing 800 spinning wheels and for the supply of cotton to relieve the famine stricken people.

The Committee has received the aid of the services of Messrs. Dinkar Desai, J. N. Mankar, C. R. Rao from Delhi and the Ramakrishna Mission Workers.

Government has also opened three big tanks costing five and half lakhs which are expected to afford employment for many.

Native and Stock Brokers' Association has also given a generous donation of Rs. 35,000 to be used for the relief of cattle and men.

MONGHYR:—The local police raided several houses in Ghositola Mohalla and it is alleged recovered a cyclostyle machine with its accessories along with a large number of "bulletins". A prominent Congress worker and another person have been taken into custody. A woman has also been arrested.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

2nd WEEK OF RUSH NATIONAL'S

LALAJI

with YASHODHARA KATJU, KRISHNAKANT, YAKUB, AMAR, KABULI, WASKER, etc.

SWASTIK

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1 P. M.

BOMBAY TALKIES' Love-Romance

kismet

ASHOK KUMAR MUMTAZ SHANTI

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30.

ROXY

MATINEE TO-DAY 2 p.m.

NAVYUG'S

PAHILI MANGLAGOUR

Starring SHAHU MODAK Direction JUNNARKAR

Drawing Full Houses at

CENTRAL

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

GLORIOUS

JAWAB

is in Glorious

22nd WEEK at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.

CAPITOL at 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m

FIRST RUN IN B'BAY

WITHIN THE LAW

An M.-G.-M. hit with

RUTH HUSSEY, TOM NEAL

A Woman's Soul Laid Bare!

REGAL at 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

2nd SMASH WEEK!

PARAMOUNT'S "WAKE ISLAND"

AMUSINGLY YOURS! 7th WEEK

KARDAR PRODUCTIONS' smash Hit!

SHARDA

Producer-Director:— KARDAR

MEHTAB, ULLHAS, WASTI, NIRMALA, A. SHAH

MINERVA

Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

It's The Talk of The Whole Town!

HIND PICTURES'

KALJUG

Directed by NAZIR

Starring: SITARA, NAZIR KUMAR, AZURIE, GOPE,

Matinee to-day 2-15 p.m.

Daily: 4-45, 7-15, 10 P.M.

Drawing capacity houses

LAMINGTON

GRAND 'HOLI' ATTRACTION FOR MUSIC LOVERS!

KUMARI **JYUTHIKA RAY**

and

KUMARI **SAVITA RAY**

will give a Grand Musical Concert of 'Holi' songs—which you never heard before to the Accompaniment of

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC ORCHESTRA

ADDED ATTRACTION

DELIGHTFUL DANCES

By Srimati Malati Devi, Sri Mohanlal Pande, Baby Sudha and Baby Lalita's "Jhoola" Dance Etc.

ON THURSDAY, 18th MARCH AT 9-15 p.m.

At the CAPITOL (Bori-Bunder)

Rates: Rs. 11-8, 8, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC. OPP. OPERA HOUSE, TEL. NO. 45120.

N.B.—Those advertising in Programme Book are requested to see the Organisers before Tuesday evening.

ORGANISERS: J. C. SHAH & CO.

3rd Demand Week!

EROS

Theatre De Luxe

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Phone 22519

LAST FEW DAYS!

CARMEN MIRANDA

BETTY GRABLE, JOHN PAYNE, in 20th Century-Fox's

"SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"

in gorgeous Technicolor

Also—Latest War News

NEXT THURSDAY!

Unmasked: The column behind the fifth column!

Preston Foster & Brenda Joyce in 20th Century-Fox's

"LITTLE TOKYO, U. S. A."

Plans Open. Book right now.

NEXT SATURDAY

A SON out to kill his FATHER!

Why?

★

RANJIT'S Great Social

Fariad

Starring:

Ishwarlal, Shamim Mubarak, Rama Shukul Nurjahan and others.

Director: JAYANT DESAI

OPERA HOUSE

FILMINDIA'S TRIBUTE

"Yad is a most entertaining and partly instructive romance of the streets which presents us a realistic page from life itself" Filmindia

ASIATIC PICTURE'S

YAD

Director: MAZHAR KHAN

STARRING: VEENA SATISH MAZHAR, AZURIE, SHAHZADI

Daily 3 shows: 5, 7-30, 10 p. m.

To-day Matinee:—2-30 p.m.

NOVELTY

NOW DELIGHTING IN NON-STOP

4 FOURTH MONTH

The 'SELECT' Release

GORA KUMBHAR

THE POTTER-SAINT of the Deccan

Matinee To-day at 1-30

Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45

SUPER

ZENANA SHOW

To-day at 2-30 p.m.

RANJIT'S

BHAKTA

SURDAS

SAIGAL & KHURSHID

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun, shud 2, 1999
Muslim: Rabil-ul-Avval 1,1362
Parsi: Meher 5, 1312
Sunrise: 7-55 a.m. Sunset 7-45 p.m.
Hightide: 1-06, 13·28, Lowtide: 7-20, 19-25

AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Wake Island" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Within The Law" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Which We Serve" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"My Favourite Blonde" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
KOHINOOR "Amritmanthan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m, To-day 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT "Rai Saheb" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. To-day 2 p.m.
MINERVA "Sharda" 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. To-day 2-30 p.m.
HIND MATA "Jeet" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. To-day 1-45 p.m.
BROADWAY "Tamanna" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. To-day and to-morrow 1-45 p.m.
SUPER "Gora Kumbhar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p. To-day 1-45 p.m.
STRAND "Panama Hattie" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EROS—"Springtime in the Rockies" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Zamindar" 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA "Prarthana" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. To-day 1 p.m.
PLAZA "Pahili Paina" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. To-day 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON "Kaljug" 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p. m. To-day 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—Pahili Manglagour" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. To-day 2 p.m.
PALACE "Pardon My Sarong" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA "Week-End in Havana" 4, 6-30 m. To-day 2-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
APOLLO "Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. To-day 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. To-day and to-morrow 12-30 p.m.
ROXY "Kismet" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
METRO "Yankee Doodle Dandy" 3-15, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
SWASTIK—"Lalaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-morrow 12-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sunday and holidays 1 p.m.
NOVELTY "Veer" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. To-day 2-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

Death—Prof. Bhanushanker Dhanjibhai Audich expired at Poona on 6th March, 1943.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE, DADAR: There will be a programme of Devotional Songs and Bhajan at the Centre premises, 64 Portuguese Church Road B.B. and C.I., between 5 and 6 p.m.

Y. M. H. A.—HINDI CLASSES: Hindi classes are held on every Sunday morning from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Classes for women only are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 1 to 2 p.m. (N.S.T.)

DR. VIEGAS CUP HOCKEY FINALS: The finals of the Dr. Viegas' Cup Hockey Tournament will be played at 6 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. The Finalists are St. Sebastian High School and St. Mary's High School. The losing semi-finalists —Dr. Antonio da Silva High School and St. Stanislaus High School will play for the Hard-Lines Cup at 5 p.m. on the same ground.

RECEPTION TO DANGE

On behalf of the citizens and workers of Mahim a public reception will be accorded to Com. Dange and Com. Batliwala to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Maidan, near Light House Cinema, Lady Hardinge Road

The All-India Radio announces the following press change for today (Monday):—

9-30 to 9-40 p.m. Jacqueline Bhownagary Soprano; 9-40 to 9-45 p.m. Recorded European music.

School Broadcasts:— As to-day (Monday) has been declared a public holiday, School Broadcasts scheduled for the day will take place to-morrow (Tuesday).

Vanmala on the Air:— A.I.R. Bombay, will broadcast a Marathi social comedy entitled "Nanache Lagna", by M. G. Rangnekar, featuring the popular screen star Vanmala, at 10 p.m. on Tuesday (9th inst.)

RAILWAYMEN'S SPECIAL CONVENTION

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, desires it to be known by all Railway Unions that there will be no meeting of the special convention in Delhi on March 10 or 15.

He will announce later the date of the meeting when the Railway Board announce the decision over dearness allowance.—United Press.

INDIAN ECONOMIC INSURANCE Co., Ltd. (H. O. CALCUTTA.)

SAFETY SECURITY INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICE

Bombay Branch:— BEHRAMJI MANSION, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort.

INDIAN ECONOMIC is one of the strongest LIFE OFFICES of India.

It always pays to insure with or represent INDIAN ECONOMIC.

A Policy of the Company covers the War Risk on civilians without any extra.

Agency applications are INVITED from influential & ACTIVE PERSONS.

For particulars please write to

B. S. MAJUMDAR, Manager, Bombay Branch.

'MAY HE LIVE LONG'

Prayers For Mahatma

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In pursuance of the appeal issued by All-India leaders on the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's 21-day fast, Sunday was observed as the thanksgiving day by the citizens of Bombay.

Public prayers were offered in several places by members of various communities for long life of Gandhiji and for world peace the hope was expressed everywhere that the fast may help in bringing about a speedy and honourable solution of the Indian political deadlock and understanding among political parties.

In the morning a thanksgiving meeting was held at the Asthika Samaj Hall. Mr. K. Shrinivasan who presided, in the course of his address referred to Gandhiji's colossal sacrifices in the cause of the country, and prayed that he may be spared to the country for a long time to come.

A non-stop spinning demonstration was also held from 10 p.m. last night, and continued till 6-30 p.m. to-night. There was also a spinning competition in the afternoon.

PARSIS JOIN

Under the auspices of the Freedom Group a prayer meeting of the Parsis was held in the hall of the Anjuman Atesh-Behram at Dhobi Talao. Mr. P. M Mehta presided. Dr. Mrs Gilder was among those present Dasturji Bode led the prayers from Avesta, and thereafter explained what a great asset Gandhiji was to the country The president observed that the Mahatma was the foremost leader of the country.

At night prayer meetings were held at two places at Matunga where hymns from Vedas were recited for the long life of Mahatmaji. The first was under the auspices of the Bombay Kannada Sangha where prayers were followed by some discourse under the Sahitya Study Circle. The prayer meeting at the South Indian Association was followed by "Thirupugazh Bhajan" by the members of the Comrades' Union.

AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Thanksgiving prayers were offered here. Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth who presided said that they were all thankful for the survival of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

AT KARACHI

KARACHI, March 7.

Thanksgiving Day was observed to-day on the successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast. Prayers were offered in temples and mandirs for long life of Mahatmaji and for peace in the world.

Persons of all political shades joined in large numbers in a Gurdwar in Old Town quarters to offer prayers.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 6.

March	20.30
May	20.17
July	19.98
Middling spot,	21.96

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	20.58
May	20.45
July	20.25
Middling spot	21.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 6.

T.T. London on	
New York Sellers	4.02 1/2
New York Buyers	4.03 1/2
Madrid Officials	40.5
Montreal Sellers	4.43
Montreal Buyers	4.47
Zurich Sellers	17.3
Zurich Buyers	17.4
Stockholm Sellers	16.85
Stockholm, Buyers	16.95

Through Non-Violence To New Order

"The shape of things to come" was the subject of symposium held at the Antonio DeSilva High School, Dadar on Sunday evening. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. K. Munshi spoke.

Mr. Wadia in the course of his speech said that so long as the fundamental inconsistencies of the capitalist system exist, the problem of the future cannot be solved.

The problem could be solved only when wealth ceases to be more important than the common weal of the people. The only force that could usher in eternal peace in the world, was the non-violent doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi.

Continuing Mr. Wadia said that the war had changed their angle of vision. Degrees were useless unless people imbibed the great ideal of humanity and brotherhood of man.

WEAL NOT WEALTH SHOULD PREVAIL

Liberty, Fraternity and Equality which France in the nineteenth century, gave to the world had been misapplied. Hence only Socialism could provide the future for the rich and the poor alike. Greater respect for human individual could then prevail Superiority complex which brought about the present catastrophe must cease. Internationalism must and shall bind the conduct of the race. The old school of exclusive Naticnalism must disappear. Humanity must reach the stage when they realised that all nations were alike.

Life was a continuous whole. Moral progress should always march ahead of material progress.

Sir Chimanlal in the course of his speech said that the shape of things to come in the coming years could not be easily prognasticated.

NO MORE VERSAILLES

The speaker said that if there was to be any peace Japan and Germany should be completely vanquished and no treaty like the treaty of Versailles should be repeated.

The doctrine of non-violence preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi alone could bring about peace. But one could not go back to the primitive stage under a tree and wear loin cloth. There should be Brotherhood of all Nations. The people must also realise the value of the higher plane of moral life

DEMOCRACY FOR WHITES

Mr. Munshi in the course of his speech said that he knew only the shapelessness of the things to come. (laughter). From the national point of view there were only two things to forecast. Referring to the previous speaker's observation that there should be no distinction between the rich and the poor, the speaker said that there would exist neither poor nor rich after the war inasmuch as there would not be any bread left (laughter). Democracy was mean, not for the coloured people but for the Whites. He concluded that though this war had proved disastrous to India the outlook of both the young and the old the rich and the poor had changed and no amount of foreign propaganda could suppress the growing feelings of patriotism.

INDIA AND NEW WORLD ORDER

The shape of things to come in the New World Order formed the subject of an interesting debate at a symposium held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. K. S. Rele presided.

The speakers were Prof. Miss S. Panandiker, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Prof. A. M Moulvi, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., Prof. M. F. Colaco Prof. J. C. P. D'Andrade and Mr. Jehangir Tijoriwala were the speakers.

Miss Panandikar stressed the necessity of planning in the educational system. The status of teachers she urged should be raised in the new world order.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was very pessimistic about the new order and did not expect anything for India from the British Government

Prof. A. Andrade thought that religion should be re-established in the new world order. Dr. Mehta was of the opinion that religion should have no place in the scheme of things to come. The only hope for the world he said was Russia.

Prof. Moulvi prophesied that there would be another great war immediately after the present war. That war would be between Capital and Labour.

The President asked those present to take an optimistic view of things.

JAGADISH PRASAD FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI March 7.

Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad arrived here from Moradabad and left today for Bombay to participate in the important informal consultations being held there on March 9, Tuesday, relating to the present political situation.

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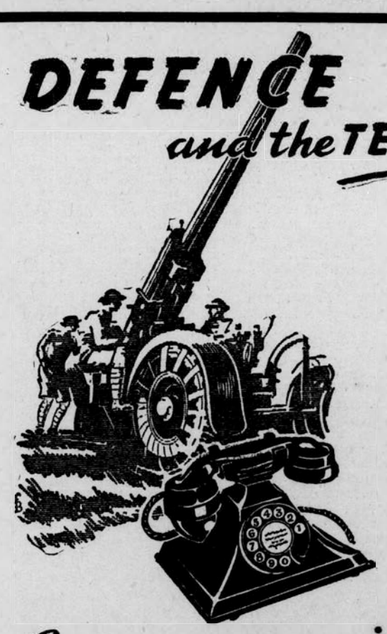

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE BUDGET DEBATE

The general debate in the Legislature on the Budget on Friday and Saturday was naturally confined for the most part to the alarming growth in the Defence expenditure, the uncertain implications of the Financial Settlement with Britain, and the utilisation of our sterling balances held up in London. The speeches of most of the Indian members expressed the deep uneasiness in the minds of the people but their general tenor seemed very much subdued. This must have been due partly to the consciousness of the futility of any debate in dealing with a constitutionally irresponsible Government The Finance member's replies in both the Houses were clever but feeble and evasive. He knew he had a weak case and he evaded many challenging issues

Military Expenditure

Most Indian members agreed that the military expenditure was extremely heavy. But the representative of the European group naturally enough remarked that "the country might reasonably have been called on to make even greater sacrifices." The Finance Member as naturally said "it was extraordinary that the magnitude of the Defence expenditure had shocked some of the Honourable members" and reiterated his view that "in other countries engaged in the war the Defence Budget had been multiplied many times more". We have shown before, in commenting on the Finance Member's Budget speech, that there can be no comparison between other countries like Britain or America and India, who is appallingly poor, who is called upon to bear burden on account of Britain as well as on her own and who, unlike other countries, has no control either on her military policy or its cost. Yet, as Mr. Krishnamachari remarked, the new taxation proposals pale into insignificance in comparison with the implications of the vast financial aspect of the Budget, namely, the allocation of war expenditure, lease-lend arrangements, currency policy and sterling balances in London. With regard to the Financial settlement with Britain Mr. P. N. Sapru most trenchantly expressed the feeling in India that the very fact that it was possible for us to release portions of our troops for service abroad showed that all the troops we had in the country were not needed for local defence and that the principle of regarding them as constituting joint war measures required that that portion of the cost which was due to the expansion of the Indian army for service abroad should be borne by the British Government, irrespective of whether these troops stayed in India or went out of India. It is a just suggestion of his that the entire cost of the British garrison wanted for imperial purposes should be borne by the British Government. This view, Mr. Sapru pertinently pointed out, was endorsed even by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his "Government of India" and also by the minutes appended to the report of the "Capitation Tribunal" by Sir Shah Sulaiman and Sir Shadi Lal. The Indian public will also endorse Pandit Kunzru's view that the strength of the present army in India is kept up to reconquer Burma and Malaya both of which are imperial concerns.

Root Cause

The question of sterling balances held in London also intrigued many speakers, who feared that the balances might be dissipated over purposes more in the interests of Britain than of India, particularly in purchases from Britain for India whether or not the former was the cheapest market. The whole thing is topsy-turvy. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out, there is no other instance in the world in which "you get the goods and you keep with you the money which you are supposed to pay for those goods." That is about the way the balances came into being. About their use hereafter, Mr. Mohammad Nauman expressed the suspicion in the minds of many when he suspected that India "was being placed in a position in which she could buy from England only and lose her sterling balances and become England's dumping ground." Thus suspicion is also shared by Indian business, as may be seen from the protest lodged by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry against the proposal to form a Reconstruction Fund in London to finance post-war reconstruction in India, that is, evidently, to dump British capital goods in India. The Federation rightly urges that there should be no restriction whatever on the right and power of India to make purchases in whatever markets she considers necessary, that is, in the cheapest and best markets, and the Government should not make any post-war commitments about India's sterling resources which would freeze our sterling balances only for purchases exclusively from the United Kingdom. The root cause of all these protests is, as the Federation itself and several members in the legislature pointed out, that Indians have no control over their own financial or military policy. And the protests will continue till India gets her own National Government with full control over all the departments of administration including Defence and Finance.

This Is Imperialism

Some months ago, Mr. Churchill, referring at the Mansion House to Britain's Imperial possessions, quite bluntly declared that the British meant to hold what was theirs. At Oxford the other day, Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, took occasion to echo his chief more blandly and at greater length. He gave a clear and specific warning to the U. S. A. that wherever else and to whomsoever the Atlantic Charter and profuse professions of a New Democratic World Order and so on may apply, "the first fundamental principle is that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Britain." Nothing could be a plainer indication of Britain's peace and war aims. Mr. Oliver Stanley's speech will perhaps cause some surprise among Americans but not among those who have experience of British Imperial statesmen. And so far as the alleged new world order is concerned, Mr. Churchill and his Government fully exposed their intentions when they declined to allow the Atlantic Charter of the United Nations and therefore, of India, to be applied to India!

It is, however, extremely interesting to quote two extracts from Mr. Oliver Stanley's speech. They are as much a revelation of the mind of Imperialism—and it is this Imperialism which the United Nations pretend to regard as utterly obnoxious—as they constitute, according to Mr. Stanley himself, the two main arguments of his thesis. "But if", says Mr. Stanley, "we alone are prepared to take the responsibility and make those financial sacrifices which flow from our responsibility, then we alone are in a position to exercise control and power". And, then, ". . . . . the suggestion for international administration ignored the real feelings of the people in the territories concerned. They would deeply resent the substitution of a new polyglot, perhaps ephemeral, administration for the British connection which they know and respect". To a non-Britisher these two main arguments would appear to be begging the two questions. But it is not an uncharacteristic method of Imperialism—it really exists on this method—to assume as accepted the very points at issue and then coolly to draw conclusions against those points. The demand for international control—although to those who have undergone the bitter experiences of Imperialist domination international control, too, has its dangers—is based fundamentally on relieving Britain of her sole responsibility and of her "financial sacrifices", which phrase incidentally provokes a whole gamut of thoughts which Mr. Stanley, representing those gentlemen who have altruistically "sacrificed" so much and are impatiently waiting to "sacrifice" still more in Malaya, Burma, Africa, will be unable to appreciate. As to the second argument, what Mr. Stanley, who has blatantly arrogated to himself spokesmanship on behalf of peoples whose voice is never allowed to be heard, means is this: The people concerned would deeply resent an international administration and, therefore, they must not even be asked to say whether they would deeply resent or welcome it! Mr. Stanley's logic may be a little exotic and difficult to understand. But this is Imperialism.

Frankly Speaking

Rommel Strikes

Marshal Rommel has struck first when every one, particularly correspondents at the front, almost took it for granted that it was General Montgomery who was about to resume the offensive which began at El Alamein. Why has Rommel forestalled Montgomery One explanation is that the Eighth Army's mounting preparations have worried him and that it is his habit to become aggressive on the eve of an attack upon him. That he has cause to worry is undoubted. Axis forces in Tunisia, however well established, are surrounded by Allied armies on three sides. These latter, despite great difficulties of inland communications, are growing in strength almost every day. On the other hand, Axis communications across even the short stretch of the sea have been rendered unsafe and costly. Finally, the Allies already enjoy, as we believe, air superiority in North Africa. Rommel also has another cause for worry: the American and French forces in the central sector.

Axis Hope

But, on the other hand, the Axis forces are better placed and better supplied for immediate offensive movements. May it not be that both von Arnim in the north and Rommel in the south are seeking to exploit as fully as they can the advantages that they feel they temporarily possess? They cannot, of course, hope to win any decisive victory which may reverse the certainty of the final outcome of the North African conflict. They cannot hope to drive the Allies out of, say, Algeria and Tripolitania. But they certainly seem to be working towards the end of dislocating and upsetting Allied plans for a good many weeks and months. They can, however, succeed only if the British First and Eighth Armies are appreciably weaker than their forces, and that seems to be far from the actual position; in which case the present Axis offensive may end in decisive disaster to themselves.

Examinations And Paper Economy

If it is true that the Central Advisory Board of Education of the Government of India has recommended a reduction in the number of University examinations in view of paper shortage, we fear the Board has unduly subordinated educational interests to administrative ones. University examinations now are not too many or too frequent. Nor will it be easy for the Board to name the examinations that can be dispensed with. If the examinations are transferred to schools and colleges the consumption of paper will not thereby be appreciably reduced. However, much economy can be effected if the length of the examination papers is reduced together with the time assigned thereto, if answer books are ruled close and have narrow margins, and if both sides of the paper are to be used. Incidentally, it will be a much needed experiment in the reform of examinations to have shorter and more testing questions. Such examinations are particularly desirable for the Matriculation candidates who often suffer under the strain of two papers a day of three hours each.

"Temporary Clerks"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The temporary clerks of the B.P.T. Docks Department, affected by the temporary confirmation of 1-8-42, joined this department in the year 1937 and 1939. They are working in the various branches of the department and have been serving to date to the entire satisfaction of their respective superiors, from the date of their joining. They are so to say, fortunate enough to have been transferred to the permanent list of second grade clerks by an act of kindness and generosity of their superiors, and thus they were free from the night duty which they were very much tired of. But, in order to fight their way through the adverse circumstances and the vicissitudes of life, they had to work during the night shifts also so as to make things easy and make both ends meet.

After a period of five months, a sudden turn of the tide completely wrecked their miserable craft on the hard rock of misfortune and disappointment, by the announcement made from the office that the confirmation of the temporary clerks was of a temporary nature for a period of six months only, or for the duration of War whichever earlier and that they are entitled to have only 14 days' casual leave as admissible in case of temporary employees.

If at all the confirmation was of a temporary nature, where was the necessity for a medical examination of the abovementioned unhappy and unlucky staff when they had already been medically examined when they joined service in the Port Trust? When their names have already been transferred from the temporary muster to the permanent muster it means that they are entitled to enjoy all the facilities and privileges admissible to such nature of employment. As far as my knowledge goes, this appears to be a solitary incident in the whole history of the B.P.T. Docks Department under the name and guise of a temporary confirmation.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

A Kurla Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is very strange to find that the public conveyances in Kurla carry no scheduled tariff of fares for the information of the public, with the result that in absence of the same the passengers are put to lot of inconvenience. The drivers charge fares at random—anything at their will and pleasure and there is no check over them. I understand that all this difficulty is due to the fact that the fares are not standardised by the authorities concerned.

I would, therefore, like to request them to see that the fares of all the public conveyances in Kurla are standardised and that a list of the same is put up in every vehicle for the information of the passengers.—Yours, etc.,

GANPAT BALAJI DESHPANDAY.

INFLATION OR SCARCITY?

By G. D. Birla

The phenomenon of high prices with the hardship which it spells has of late come in for a good deal of analysis, as a result of which some have told us that at the root of our present suffering is inflation arising from payments made to us by our foreign customers. Inflation is said to exist because of the quantity of notes in circulation having gone up from 179 crores in August 1939 to 590 crores on 22nd January 1943. The cry has now been taken up by all those who are perturbed at the quick rise in the price-level and the subject has been going the round of the press.

* * *

Price fluctuations are naturally most distasteful to society which wants stability in the relation between debtor and creditor, between producer and consumer. But while various remedies have been advocated in the past to achieve this stability, not one country has so far tried them with success. And so long as no effective way to stop the fluctuations is discovered, these ups and downs must continue with their consequential inequities.

The nature of the inequities arising out of these fluctuations has to be clearly understood. When prices rise, they benefit all producers—the agriculturist, the manufacturer and all others who produce goods in their cottages. At the same time, they injure all those with fixed incomes like the landlord, the Zemindar, the salaried class, the money-lender and the labourer. When prices fall, the process is reversed, and while rentiers and wage-earners are benefited, the producers are hard hit.

The former class, namely, the producers, constitute perhaps 80 per cent. of the total population in India. The agriculturists alone constitute 70 per cent. of the total. The latter class, namely, the rentiers and the labourers form only 20 per cent. The interests of the two classes, in the narrow sense, are not quite identical, and so what benefits the one, injures the other.

* * *

When these rises and falls occur, this inequity is, to some extent, rectified by voluntary mutual adjustments. For instance, when due to a rise in prices wage-earners feel the pinch, they demand higher wages and producers agree to meet the demand since they belong to the class which is directly benefited by the rise. On the other hand, when prices fall, the wages are, to some extent, reduced, but since land revenue and other charges like rent, interest, etc., remain fixed, the producers are not compensated to the full extent of their loss. The voluntary adjustment is thus only partial.

* * *

Of the period 1899-1939, the first half was, broadly speaking, a period of rising and the second half a period of falling prices. When the ascent began in 1899, the all-India weighted index number was 121 (1873—100) and the peak was reached in 1920 when it came to be 302. But most of the rise took place during the last war when the prices advanced from 187 in 1914 to 301 1919. In 1921 commenced a decline the memory of which must be fresh in many minds. In 1939, the index number stood at 134. The outbreak of the present war brought about a recovery and by July 1942 the index number had gone up to 200 and by November to about 250. This, incidentally, shows that we have not yet reached the peak that was attained at the end of the last war.

During the period of falling prices when the greatest sufferer was the agriculturist, there was a chorus of complaint from all quarters against the inequity from which he suffered. We were told that prices must be made to rise and the agriculturist given relief in respect of his debts and other obligations. And as a matter of fact, he was given some relief. Acts were passed in various provinces dealing with the question of rural indebtedness and rents were, to some extent, scaled down. Now, since prices have begun to rise, we have been complaining against the inequity from which the poor have to suffer because of the high prices that they have to pay for the satisfaction of their needs.

It may sound paradoxical, yet both the complaints are justified. Justified, because the agriculturist and the poor man are only interchangeable terms. He suffered then and is no better off now. The higher prices have not raised his standard of living. If anything, they have further lowered it because of the reduced supply of consumable goods. The poverty that was there has only been intensified. While, therefore, we complained in a period of falling prices in the name of deflation, in the period of rising prices, we are complaining in the name of inflation.

And yet inflation is hardly the root cause of our trouble which in reality arises from an insufficiency of goods for the consumption of the people. That insufficiency was there during the period of falling prices. It has become accentuated now because war is eating up a large proportion of the goods that should have been available for civilian consumption. No amount of deflation, that is, reduction in the volume of currency, can make more food or more cloth or more goods available to the people. This is a simple truth which should be realized by all those who seek commonweal. It does not require any expert knowledge to understand this. The real problem is not inflation, but scarcity of goods.

A wrong diagnosis leads us nowhere except to a pitfall or an abyss. And I fear this cry against so-called inflation, instead of against the growing scarcity of goods, is the outcome of our having gone wrong in our diagnosis from a too ready adoption of some imported slogans.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Readers' Views

Plight Of Newspapers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As you know, newspapers in India are facing the worst crisis in their history and unless the situation improves in the next few months, many are faced with extinction. Newspaper editors recently sat in conclave and placed their views before the Government of India, but, despite their efforts, the situation has deteriorated in a manner which has alarmed newspaper proprietors.

To-day we are faced with two alternatives—either the Government commandeers all stocks of newsprint with dealers in the country and resorts to rationing, according to requirements, or allows many newspapers to cease publication. Editors in India have failed to stress the 'necessity' for the existence of newspapers in this country. If they can force the Government to acknowledge that newspapers are a necessity in the life of the country, they can compel them to commandeer stocks and ration newsprint.

At all costs the Press must be kept alive. Opposition to commandeering will naturally come from vested interests who are known to have big stocks. Foodgrains are a necessity and they have been commandeered and rationed. In the same way, if newspapers are a necessity, commandeering and rationing are imperative.

Government must realise that the freedom of the Press is an accepted principle in the British Empire, and criticism of public men inside their public duty must be accepted as part and parcel of their public life. The public have a wonderful sense of justice, and where unfair criticism is made by any paper it reacts against the paper.

But when the public believes that power is being used unnecessarily merely to avoid criticism, then the reaction is against the power, hence we so often see power attained as an element of destruction. Power frequently intoxicates. That is why newspapermen and the public are perturbed.

Government have built up an imposing Propaganda Department and rely chiefly on newspapers for the dissemination of that propaganda. If they merely look on while newspaper after newspaper goes out of circulation for want of supplies and because stocks are tied up on account of their exorbitant prices, the Propaganda Department will develop into the proverbial white elephant, with but scant means for enlightening the public.

If newspapers are allowed to "die", it will adversely react upon the Government and will impede the war effort. Rumour will be rife and Government will have no means to check it. I refuse to believe that the situation is beyond control. Certain vested interests will offer bitter opposition to any move for the commandeering of newsprint but on reflection they will realise that Government have no alternative.

We live in times of emergency, when emergent steps are necessary. We have been told that the situation may ease six months hence. With that assurance in mind, there seems no reason why commandeering and fair distribution cannot be resorted to in the interim period.

It is incumbent upon the Government to take immediate steps.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. JAMESON.

Responsibility Of U. S. And China

P. R. K. says: "The world and its meek millions demand an answer to this question from the leaders of such friendly nations as China and America. At least they will have to say something before the bar of history, if they do not choose to break their silence."

Women And Communalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the country is tasting the bitter fruits of activities carried on by communal bodies, it is disheartening to learn that at the last session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Cawnpore recently, a resolution by Mrs. Janki bai Joshi (Poona) recommending a Hindu Women's Conference (Mahila Parishad) to be held simultaneously with the A.I.H.M. Session was passed unanimously.

I had at least hoped that our women would studiously avoid falling into the pitfalls in which the "sterner sex" has fallen and thus set a worthy example to our men.

May I appeal to the All-India Women's Conference and other bodies working for the welfare of women to take cudgels against communalism in time to demonstrate to the world that where men failed women succeeded and that woman's function is not to imitate but inspire man by her noble example?—Yours, etc.

V. R. BALKUR.

Bombay.

Ban On Parties Of More Than 50

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The order prohibiting parties, feasts and distribution of eatables involving fifty or more persons has come into our midst without any notice or warning; but can anybody explain what good is to be expected from such an order? Does it save any foodstuff? Or does it do any good to the public or to the Government itself? What will this order lead to? The issuing of special permits and privileged licences in certain cases will inevitably lead to bribery and other questionable actions which apparently are not as yet visualised, but the result will be that the people who are bent upon having parties and feasts will have to undergo more of useless expenses than they indulge in at present.

This order appears to have been enacted out of some whimsicality simply to deprive innocent people of certain enjoyments and privileges which everyone has every right to taste during his life.—Yours etc.,

J. M. BILIMORIA.

Small Coins

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government sometime back in the course of a statement, said that the number of copper coins, minted, since the start of the present war, has been much more, than that in the peace time; and there should be no reason, as to feel any shortage of small coins—esp. copper. They had also announced their intention of minting a new copper coin, with a hole in the centre. Even after the issue of the new copper coin, the condition remains as before. The proprietor, of a restaurant or any stores, would promptly ask the customer either to purchase something, which one does not want, or accept the coupons, varying from shop to shop, to complete the fractions of anna. The coupons are liable to be lost, or it may be very long before one pays a visit to the same shop again and thus make use of the coupons. Thus, one is made to pay a sort of compulsory purchase-tax. Also, the new copper coin is very rarely seen. Things cannot be allowed to go on like this —Yours, etc.,

N. K. JAIN.

Bombay, 7.
Feb. 24.

Mr. Ghatge's Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. B. S. Ghatge's query published in your valued paper of today's date I may inform him that as far as my knowledge goes the Stipendiary Magistrates are Ex-Officio members of the municipal councils in the taluka places and as such are entitled to take part in what is known as 'municipal politics' which in other words means directly or indirectly interfering with municipal affairs and leading guiding and influencing other councillors. The Stipendiary Magistrates are there to represent the Government and to watch that the members act within their constitutional powers and in the interest of the ratepayers.

It is, however, an engaging problem in ethics whether it is desirable for the Government to allow a seat in the municipal councils to the Stipendiary Magistrates thus unwittingly make them dabble in party politics of the civic bodies.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. MAVINKURVE.

TUNISIAN FRONT

(By Lt.-Col. KAUL)

There are three main sectors of the Tunisian front. Firstly, there is the northern sector, where the British First Army is facing German infantry and armoured divisions under the command of General von Arnim. Next there is the central sector, held by American British, and French forces, which are opposing a combination of both von Arnim's and Rommel's troops. Lastly, there is the southern sector, where General Montgomery with the British Eighth Army, is jockeying for positions from which he will assault the Mareth defences, which are held by the bulk of the retreating army under General Rommel.

The Axis armies are holding a carridor running from north to south along the coast of Tunisia.

Whilst the British First Army in the north was bogged by bad weather, and whilst the British Eighth Army was pausing to consolidate the gains of Ben Gardene, Modenine and Foum Tatouine, Rommel, with two armoured divisions, drove in a very powerful attack against the comparatively lightly-armoured American positions. The Americans, faced as they were by a great strength of armour closely supported by large numbers of dive-bombers, were obliged to give ground after suffering losses in men and material. The Germans, continuing their advance right up to Kasserine Pass, have been heavily engaged by powerful American forces which had by then been reinforced with battle-hardened British infantry and armoured units, equipped with Churchill tanks. The Germans, after a very heavy battle during which they lost many men, tanks, and much equipment, have been soundly defeated and driven far back.

* * *

It must not be forgotten that this sector is only one of the three main ones, and that neither the British First Army nor the British Eighth Army has struck yet. Rommel's reasons for launching his local offensive against the central sector are quite plain. He did so in order to widen the coastal corridor, with a view to securing the flank of the only line of withdrawal for his forces, should they be unable to hold the Mareth defences against the coming full-scale assault of the Eighth Army. His attempt has proved costly.

* * *

Meanwhile, what has the British Eighth Army been doing? It has captured Ben Gardene, Medenine, and Foum Tatouine. These villages were strong fortresses in themselves, forming as they did the outposts of the Mareth defences, and by their fall the Eighth Army is now directly facing the main defences—1,500 miles (the distance from Peshawar to Madras) from El Alamein, where on November the 4th General Montgomery began his advance. Medenine is the eastern outpost of these defences, and is the only place from which a direct frontal assault can be made against the Mareth Line. The only road which passes through the gap into Tunisia runs through Medenine. Foum Tatouine, 25 miles south of Medenine and 40 miles from the coast line, forms the southern most end of the Mareth Line. Let us consider for a moment the nature of the Mareth Line itself. Strictly speaking, it is not a line at all, consisting as it does of a string of fixed defences, arranged in considerable depth which block the 20 mile gap between the hills and the sea in the north, and then run southwards to the foot hills of the 2,000 feet high Duriat mountain range. In order to outflank these defences it is necessary to passover the hills of the Duriat range—no easy task, but not necessarily an impossible one, and the feasibility of General Montgomery attempting to do so from Foum Tatouine must not be overlooked.

It seems certain that the British Eighth Army will in any case launch a frontal attack from Medenine on a very heavy scale. It is equally certain that the Germans will hold on to the Mareth defences for as long as they can. This month will see the drying-up of the ground in northern Tunisia—the signal for a general offensive by the British First Army, and it is not improbable that each of the three Allied sectors will attack simultaneously.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The first fundamental principle is that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Britain."

—Mr. Oliver Stanley
Britain's Colonial Secretary.

* *

In the Council of State, our (!) Sir Jeremy Raisman tried to overwhelm opposition critics with the following crushing remark: "Would a citizen of any other country involved in the war think of the safety of his country or in terms of expenditure he had to incur for securing this safety?"

That word "involved", used subconsciously by Sir Jeremy was so unconsciously appropriate, too.

Answer? No Sir, we daren't. We have a wholesome fear of "the perils of invasion"—by the combined forces of Sir Jeremy Raisman and Sir Reginald Maxwell. Safety first.

* * *

Yes, it was Sir Jeremy Raisman who mentioned "the perils of invasion." He was, of course, referring to the perils of invasion.

But while enlightening Hon'ble Member on many an astounding paradox, Sir Jeremy failed to dwell on the paradox of how the "perils" reached India's borders.

* * *

By the way Sir Jeremy emphatically demanded of India to be grateful that this country bears the cost of the armies in India only so long as they stay and fight inside the Indian frontiers and that they become the liability of His Majesty's Government the moment they cross even to the extent of an inch the boundaries of India. This is most sensationally satisfactory. And personally we are astounded even shocked at this generosity.

But—the Egyptians, the Iraqis and the Iranians (or are they Persians now?) had better pray that they have been spared the attentions of a Jeremy Raisman and have, therefore, been spared the expenses of British Allied armies (!) stationed to repel invasion and concentrated to invade enemy or enemy-occupied territories like Eritrea, Abyssinia, Greece, Libya and Tunis.

* * *

Mr. Husain Imam is reported to have asserted that the Government was suffering from a swollen head.

It is gratifying to note that Muslim League leaders (printer small 'l' please) are beginning to discover long-known truths.

* * *

Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, is "more interested in what Britain thinks of the British Empire than in what the United States of America think of it."

As to what the peoples of the British Empire think of it, that, of course, is of no interest to anyone.

* * *

"Dad, what is bankruptcy?" asked the young hopeful.

"Bankruptcy, my son", replied his father, impressively, "is when a man puts his money in his trousers pocket and lets creditors take his coat."

India And Non-Violence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India communique with reference to Mahatma Gandhi's fast published in your paper of the 11th instant makes a very sorry reading.

It appears that those high placed in authority know very little about India and her masses. Among other things they say 'the question may well be asked to which section of the public the tens of thousands of men engaged in these violent and subversive activities belonged! It is unfortunate for all concerned that the Government of India do not yet realize that if there are tens of thousands engaged in violent and subversive activities, there are millions of thinking men and women in this country, who though not directly connected with Congress as a political party, are definitely under the influence of Gandhian philosophy of non-violence and hate violence of any sort for any purpose. Whatever, the authorities may think, the fact remains, that Government have been able to control these violent and subversive activities not so much by their repression, as they are likely to believe and upon which they rely, but on account of the very strong and effective check put upon such activities by the non-violence of thinking masses.—Yours, etc.

G. J. SHAH.

A Deplorable Practice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While I was serving as a clerk in a well-known library of our city, I noticed that many readers have the dirty habit of scribbling filthy and improper remarks on the pages of books or on loose papers and put them in the books. It is not only very annoying but it also renders the books useless as other members are reluctant to read these books. One such specimen I reproduce below, without correction:

"Dear Reader

I never hate books which give nothing but falsehoods and hide actual facts and give prominence to assumptions and doubts. They are bound to give forth some vital truths at one place or the other. I use to go thro' them till the end to gather these truths. But this book after having gone through the initial couple of chapters, compels me to return it to the Library at once, uncompleted.

I hope that this will be published.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED READER A MEMBER.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|- if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- If almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure.

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Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 45, P. O. Katrisaraj (Gaya).

Life Sentence For Two Approvers

Judgment In Hardwar Riot Case: 16 Accused Acquitted

(Through A. P. & U. P.)
SAHARANPUR, March 6.

Delivering judgment in what is known as the Hardwar riot case, the Sessions Judge, Saharanpur has convicted 16 persons and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one day to transportation for life. The remaining 16 accused have been acquitted.

It may be recalled that the police had 'challaned' 48 persons on the charge of attacking Government building, injuring a D. S. P. and police constables also looting Government money at Hardwar in last August.

The Judge had discharged 14 persons in the first phase of the case and had framed charges against 32.

Approvers Shambhu Dutt and Gopal who had retracted their statements before the Judge have been sentenced to transportation for life.

Hubli Arrests

HUBLI, March 6.

Mohanrao Deshpande, son of Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

Four persons from Hubli were taken into custody at Belgaum to-day for marching to Katcheri shouting slogans.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER PRICE AND SIZE

New Govt. Order

The Government of India have published the following amendments to the Newspaper Control Order of 1942 in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated February 27 fixing the quota of pages to be allotted to newspapers and weeklies and the proportion that advertisements should bear to the news published in every issue:—

QUOTA FOR DAILY

The following is the quota of pages for one week admissible in the case of Class A daily newspapers of the size of "The Chronicle" per price category:

Price in Annas		Pages
Not less than 1	but less than 1 1/2	—14
Not less than 1 1/2	but less than 2	—20
Not less than 2	but less than 3	—28
Not less than 3		—42

QUOTA FOR WEEKLY

The following quota of pages has been fixed for four weeks in the case of weekly and fortnightly newspapers of the same size of the following price category:

Price in Annas		Pages
Not less than 1	but less than 1 1/2	— 8
Not less than 1 1/2	but less than 2	—12
Not less than 2	but less than 2 1/2	—16
Not less than 2 1/2	but less than 3	—20
Not less than 3	but less than 3 1/2	—24
Not less than 3 1/2	but less than 4	—28
Not less than 4	but less than 4 1/2	—32
Not less than 4 1/2	but less than 5	—36
Not less than 5	but less than 5 1/2	—40
Not less than 5 1/2	but less than 6	—44
Not less than 6		—48

PROPORTION OF ADVERTISEMENT TO NEWS

The maximum percentage of total space to be reserved or assigned for advertisement matter in a daily newspaper is 50 and in a weekly 55.

This percentage is to be assigned in 14 consecutive issues in the case of daily newspapers and 24 issues in the case of weeklies.

India's Pride

Built with "INDIA" Fitments Supplied to the Department of Supply for Civil and Defence Services.

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India Cycle

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2. 1st Floor, MANI MAHAL, Kalbadevi Road.

H. L. BEDI, Manager, Bombay Branch.
YODHRAJ, General Manager.

Record Breaking!

U. S. Naval Construction Programme

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Secretary for the Navy Col. Knox in his annual report to President Roosevelt made public today said that the record breaking American naval construction programme is now moving at such speed that virtually American ocean ships will be in active service before the end of 1945. It had previously been expected that at at least some of the new warships called for in the present building programme wiuld not be ready to fight until 1946 or 1947. Even allowing for war losses, United States naval forces in commission by the end of 1945 should be almost four times the strength of the fleet in existence when the European war began in 1939.—Reuter.

Two Brazilian Ships Torpedoed

NEW YORK, March 6.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that the Brazilian Government announced today that the Brazilian passenger ship "Afonso Pena" and the Brazilian freighter "Brasiloide" have been torpedoed.—Reuter.

JAMSAHEB TO MEET NIZAM

RAJKOT, March 6.

His Highness the Jam Saheb, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, will, it is learnt, shortly proceed to Hyderabad to meet H. E. H. the Nizam in connection with some important questions affecting Indian States.—United Press.

10-YEAR PLAN FOR CHINA

CHUNGKING, March 6.

In his book "China's Destiny"—An English official summary of which has been released to-day—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek proposes a ten-year plan involving construction of 12,500 miles of railway, 220,000 motor cars and 12,000 transport planes.

The plan calls for 246,000 graduates for technical schemes.

In the past China's destiny depended on diplomacy; in the future it will depend on international ministration, he says.—Reuter.

Burma Evacuees' Plea For Fair Deal

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The appointment of a board in each centre by the Government of India to review orders passed on applications of evacuees for advances in order to ensure a fair deal in the disposal of their applications, was urged at a meeting of Burma evacuees held at the office of the Burma Evacuees Association to-day.

By a resolution, the meeting requested the Government of India to continue the financial assistance given to evacuees for the duration of the war and such time thereafter as the evacuees may require to return to Burma, in view of the fact that a very small number of evacuees had so far succeeded in securing employment in India.—A. P.

Aney And Non-Parties' Conference

NEW DELHI, March 6.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney, who recently resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council, has rejointed the Standing Committee of the Non-Parties' Conference.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, March 8.

Delhi I—Programme

5 p.m. Mohammad Ismail. 5-10 Asad Ali Khan. 5-30 Moghubai. 5-40 Ghazalen aur geet. 6 Ali Hasan. 6-5 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6-45 Recitation. 6-50 Zohra Jan. 7 Hitler's Nightmare—5. 7-15 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 7-25 Mohd. Ismail. 7-30 For the Universities. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 9-45 Moghubai. 9-55 Afzal Husain. 10 Mohd. Ismail. 10-5 Airvoice. Orchestra. 10-15 Soz-o-Saz. 10-25 Farhat Jahan. 10-30 Moghubai. 10-45 Farhat Jahan Bibbo.

Bombay I—Programme

8 a.m. Orchestra. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-30 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Gujarati geets. 9-20 A. Kannan. 9-35 Duets. 9-45 Susheelabai Honnavarkar. 12-30 p.m. Geet. 12-45 News in Marathi. 12-50 News in Gujarati. 12-55 News in Hindustani. 1 Bhajanawali. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 4-20 School broadcasts. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Gangubai Pole. 5-15 A. Kannan. 5-35 Susheelabai Honnavarkar. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Mammu Khan. 6-10 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Gangubai Pole. 7 Lal Vavata. 7-15 Geets and garbas. 7-30 Ghazals and naat. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Air orchestra. 8-20 In the news. 8-25 Music. 8-30 Sports review. 8-45 Vayu Vritta. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Susheelabai Honnavarkar. 9-55 A. Kannan. 10-5 Gujarati ghazals. 10-15 Hamid Husain. 10-30 Niwrutti Sarnaik.

Bombay II—Programme

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Three bhajans. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 9 Flute recital. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 A. Kannan. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 9-30 Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9-45 Ken Mac and his band.

Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take

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Aeroplanes, Tanks and Anti-Aircraft Guns etc. are required in ever increasing quantities to defend our country.

Army clothing is another war time necessity and we have placed our entire plant at the disposal of Defence Services.

We regret we shall not be able to meet civilian demands at present.

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Pacific Conference Discusses Indian Problem

Asks For Release Of Congress Leaders To Ease Political Situation

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 6.

Interesting particulars are available regarding discussions in the Pacific Conference in December last in Canada.

Two problems were discussed—firstly, what steps can jointly or severally be taken by the United Nations to aid in better prosecution of war and the establishment conditions, racial, political, economic justice and welfare, secondly, means by which conclusions drawn can be made the basis for practical programme for the United Nations during and after the war.

India figured prominently in the discussions. Definite proposals for breaking the deadlock in India made by Indian members were examined at a special round table which seemed to members the only way of reopening constructive suggestions among political groups in India and taking into account the concern felt by China and the United States.

Throughout the discussions, delegations stressed the fact that they were not anxious to take sides with this or that political party, but only concerned with seeing the war effort of the United Nations was not hampered by the continuance of deadlock in India.

One suggestion made was, all portfolios including Finance, Home and Communications should be handed over to Indian members.

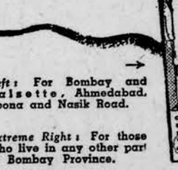
Suggestions were made for the establishment in India of a local branch of the Pacific War Council or other Executive Council of the United Nations, that a new and unambiguous statement should be issued by British Government preferably Mr. Churchill defining the application of the Atlantic Charter to India and suggesting the release and removal of restraints on Congress leaders and certain other remedies for easing political situation in India.

WHEN YOU HEAR THE
Raid Warning

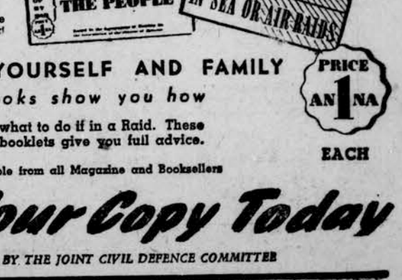
THIS IS WHAT YOU MUST DO

If you are walking, riding or cycling in the street, go immediately into the nearest house and keep away from windows and doors. Avoid being near glass. Get a solidly built wall between you and any opening to the outside. Sit, or better still lie flat on the floor. Get under a table or a bed if you can.

The Law gives you the right to take cover in the nearest building, and any WARDEN, CIVIC GUARD or POLICEMAN will enforce the law for you



If you are in a car, ghari, tonga, bus or tram, get out at once and take shelter as above



Left: For Bombay and Salsette, Ahmedabad, Poona and Nasik Road.

Extreme Right: For those who live in any other part of Bombay Province.

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THE WHUT?
THE HOTEL! WHERE'S THE HOTEL?
TURISTS 50¢
HOTEL? WHUT'S THET?
YOU KNOW! THE PLACE WHERE WE EAT AND SLEEP!
THAR SHE BE! TWO DOLLARS A NIGHT!
TWO DOLLARS? YOUR SIGN OUT FRONT SEZ FIFTY CENTS!
YEH! THAT STOPS 'EM EVERY TIME!

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Informal Meeting Of Leaders Tomorrow

"C. R." TO ARRIVE IN CITY ON WEDNESDAY

NEW DELHI, March 7.

THE 'UNITED PRESS' LEARNS THAT MR. K. M. MUNSHI, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CONVENERS OF THE DELHI CONFERENCE PRESIDED OVER BY SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, HAS SENT TELEGRAMS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOMBAY INFORMALLY ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 3 P.M. AT DR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S RESIDENCE.

'Responsibility Of Public Men Outside Jail'

BOMBAY, March 7.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, a former Minister of Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

"Gandhiji has been saved to India, and to his mission: and the world has heaved a sigh of relief.

One thing which most of us who met him could find was that he unequivocally reiterated his unshaken faith in non-violence. This is nothing new: for, he had made it clear even in his letter to the Viceroy dated 23rd September, 1942. "In spite of all that has been said to the contrary I claim that the Congress policy still remains nuequivocally onn-violent" wrote Gandhiji.

'FAST HAS CREATED NEW SITUATION'

Gandhiji's fast, however, has created a new situation. The Indian question has received fresh attention. With Gandhiji's views on the violent aspects of the movement now known to several leading men in the country, it is hoped that movement in so far as it involves violence will automatically stop. The question, therefore, naturally arises: What next? It would be unwise if nothing is attempted because nothing seems possible. A responsibility lies on the shoulders of Indian public men, to whatever party they belong—the responsibility of saving the country from the 'Slough of Despond' into which the country is likely to fall if nothing is done.

TASK AHEAD

Gandhiji's release has to be achieved. The Congress has to be brought back from the wilderness into which it has been forced.

The various elements in the country which have defied attempts at being brought together have to be worked into a harmonious pattern. Friendly contacts, if necessary, have to be cultivated between India and the various countries like America, China and Russia. If necessary, a new re-orientation has to be achieved in the outlook of the country, not only towards the war but also in favour of the federation of free nations that is bound to emerge after the war.

Many will be the dangers with which the country will yet be faced before the world is restored to peace by a final adjustment. Between now and then, there will be the need for constant efforts at a realistic approach to the problems of the moment.

If public men in India who are outside jail do not stand true to its responsibility, they would be untrue, not only to those Indians, who have been suffering for the country's cause, but also the country itself. The objective of the country is to attain the status of a free nation in a World Federation after the war: and to that objective we must all bend our energies.—A. P.

INVITATIONS TO LEADERS

Telegrams in Delhi have been received by Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. N. M. Joshi. Other members of the Standing Committee of the Conference in Delhi are Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed Kazmi and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru among the members of the Central Legislature

EXECUTIVE MEETING

The 'United Press' understands that an informal meeting of the members of the Standing Committee has been called, and not of the Conference.

Members of the Standing Committee, besides the members of the Central Legislature, are: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Allahbux, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhurani, Dr. Ashraf, Mr. B. T. Randive, Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Raja Maheshwar Dayal, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Subborayan, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Humayun Kabir and Sir Jagadish Prasad.

It is understood the Standing Committee or those of its members who attend the Bombay meeting will decide further course of action in terms of the resolution adopted at the Delhi Conference.

C. R. ON OBJECT OF MEETING

MADRAS, March 7.

The leaders' gathering in Bombay on Tuesday, (March 9), will, it is understood, be entirely unofficial and informal, and not be open to the Press. Its object as explained by Mr. Rajagopalachari, is to concert measures on a basis of reconciliation and realism and put pressure on Government to give Mahatma Gandhi an opportunity to discuss the situation with leading non-party men in India.

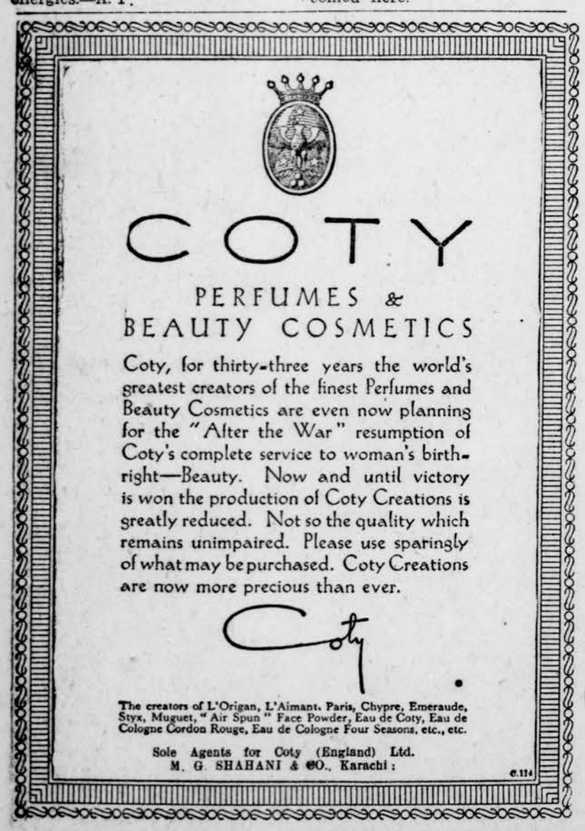
Mr. Rajagopalachari will join the gathering on March 10, as he will be detained here in connection with his brother's serious illness. He will leave for Bombay on March 9.

As he will be detained in Bombay this week Mr. Rajagopalachari will not be able to go to Ceylon for the Ceylon Indian Congress where he was expected.—United Press.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON:—Sunday's bulletin states Cardinal Hinsley "continued to be free from pain and though he has passed a peaceful night, there is no gain in his strength, and anxiety remains".

SANJOSE (Costa Rica):— The statement to the Maxican Press by the Costa Rica Foreign Minister, M Alberto Echandis, announcing that Costa Rica will shortly renew diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia has been warmly welcomed here.



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HE GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE INDIANS

American Air Officer In Jap Raid On Assam 'Drome

NEW DELHI, March 7.

"All preparations have been made to continue the operations of the Tenth U. S. A. Air Force through the monsoon," said Gen. Clayton Bissell, Commanding Officer, at his Press Conference.

Reviewing the operations of the force during February, the General gave details of an incident in which an American Officer, First Lt. Cecil N. Vaccare, of South Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, saved the lives of a number of Indian workmen at the cost of his own life, during one of the Japanese air raids on Assam. Vaccare was working with an Anti-Aircraft unit. "On February 23, an air raid warning was given on our air fields. Vaccare was on duty. All personnel present including Vaccare took shelter in slit trenches, awaiting the attack by high-flying Japanese bombers. Vaccare from his slit trench saw a group of Indian workmen, who had not taken cover, either because they had not heard the warning or did not understand it. He left the trench, ran and warned the Indians and started to return to the slit trench. Before he could get back to his point of safety, a bomb exploded close to him and a fragment struck him on the side of his helmet, penetrated it and killed him instantly. The Indians whom he had warned were unhurt."

The incident occurred during a particularly successful month of activity for the Tenth Air Force, which, said General Bissell, conducted 490 sorties against the enemy in this theatre without counting photographic reconnaissance missions numbering about 50. On these operations about 400 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy installations.

The Tenth Air Force during the month again defended India against Japanese assaults on Assam on February 23 and 25. The latest available figures indicate 14 enemy aircraft definitely destroyed, 14 others probably destroyed and still more damaged. None of our aircraft was destroyed on the ground or in the air.

In the second attack on February 25 the enemy used 46 aircraft.

"From our point of view", Gen. Bissell said, "we are glad to hape had the attacks on Assam. They have given our pilots experience and confidence."

The total aircraft destroyed by the Tenth Air Force during the month was 28.

During the month, 12 enemy aeroplanes were destroyed by the China Air Task Force, all of them on the ground.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

BOMBAY, March 6.

A resolution recommending to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that, in view of the attitude of the Railway Board towards the demands of railywaymen for dearness allowance and other relief measures, the Federation should give 14 days' notice of a general strike, if those demands were not conceded and a general strike avoided, was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union held in Bombay this evening.

The resolution reiterated the Federation's desire to come to a settlement by agreement on the question of conceding their demands and negotiate with the Board in this behalf. It also authorised the Federation to take such steps as would strengthen their cause and the result in the Railway Board granting the measures of relief needed by railwaymen.

The operative part of the resolution relating to G.I.P. Railwaywen was also adopted at the meting, and would come up for ratification by the general conference of the Union to-morrow.

SIR G. B. PRADHAN DEAD

BOMBAY, March 7.

The death occurred today at the age of 67 of Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan after prolonged illness.

Sir Govind Pradhan was for twenty years member of the Thana Municipality and was its Vice-President for several years and President for seven years. He practised as a lawyer in Thana for many years. He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1924, became Member in 1927 and Finance Member in 1928. Sir Govind was Finance Member to the Government of Bombay from 1928 to 32. In 1934, the title of "The Promoter of Faith" was conferred on him by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya. He was the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, and was the substitute delegate for India for the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1937.—A. P.

MADRAS, March 6.—In pursuance of the "Grow More Food" campaign the Government of Madras have sanctioned the immediate execution of eight irrigation schemes spread over the whole of the province at a cost of Rs. 4,90,000.—United Press.

European Usurps Indian's Seat

MADRAS, March 7.

AN INCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE MADRAS CENTRAL STATION ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH THE MALABAR EXPRESS WAS DETAINED FOR NEARLY HALF AN HOUR.

A EUROPEAN PASSENGER HAD OCCUPIED A SEAT RESERVED FOR DEWAN BAHADUR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, IN A FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENT AND HE REFUSED TO VACATE IT WHEN THE DEWAN BAHADUR ARRIVED. THE EFFORTS OF THE STATION SUPERINTENDENT AND THE INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY POLICE TO PERSUADE THE PASSENGER TO VACATE THE BERTH PROVED FRUITLESS.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR HAD CONSEQUENTLY TO TRAVEL IN AN UPPER BERTH.—UNITED PRESS.

TRUTH BEHIND ANEY-SOLDIER STORY

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Apropos a report which appeared in some newspapers recently, about an alleged incident at Nagpur railway station involving Mr. Aney, it is now gathered that the true facts of the incident were as follows:—

Mr. Aney asked for a lower berth second class from Nagpur, but as Nagpur is an intermediate station, reservations from that station are not guaranteed A member of the station staff on arrival of the train found a lower berth in second class for Mr. Aney. Later a non-commissioned officer arrived, probably from the refreshment room and he said he had been occupying the berth since the train had left Howrah and it was in fact his berth. His ticket confirmed this statement. The station staff then looked for another berth and the only second class berth available was an upper berth. One of the military service personnel in this compartment gave up his lower berth to Mr. Aney and took the upper berth himself. Mr. Aney thanked the station staff for what they had done and had no complaint to make so far as could be ascertained.—A. P.

THE COMET WILL SOON DISAPPEAR

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Confirmation is now available of the presence of a comet in the constellation of the Great Bear, indicated yesterday.

The observatory of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, reports the presence of this comet.

Visible to the naked eye, it is moving from the star Gamma in the direction of the Zeta. During the last two weeks the comet has travelled about one-third of the distance between these two stars. It is now receding, adds the report, and will soon disappear.—A. P.

Joshi Advised Complete Rest

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), has returned from hospital His condition has improved, but doctors have advised him to proceed to Bombay as early as possible, and have complete rest.—United Press.

PURI JAIL RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

PURI:—Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the Puri Jail Rioting Case in which Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, M.L.A., and 17 others were charged with committing mischief and attempting to escape by damaging jail walls during the cyclone in November last.

All the accused, with the exception of one, Narahari Sahu, were convicted under Sec. 147 I.P.C. and sentenced to undergo R. I. ranging from 3 to 8 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default, further imprisonment for one month.

JAP LOSSES

MELBOURNE, March 6.

The annihilation of the Japanese convoy in Bismarck Sea brings Japanese losses in the south-west Pacific since General MacArthur's first communique on May 4, 1942, to ships destroyed 118, probably destroyed 68, damaged 69; planes destroyed 811 probably destroyed 46, damaged 113.

Including ten cruisers or destroyers lost in Bismarck Sea. Japanese ships definitely sunk comprised 40 warships (including one aircraft carrier and one seaplane tender) 45 transports and 34 others.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 7.

Allied Headquarters south-west Pacific: It is officially stated that three Japanese light cruisers were among the 22 ships lost in the Bismarck Sea Convoy.—Reuter

LEAGUERS RE-ELECT JINNAH AGAIN

Call To Muslim-Majority Provinces To Follow In Sind's Footsteps

(THROUGH A. P. & U. P.)

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been re-elected President of the next session of the All-India Muslim League at the meeting of the League Council held to-day.

Major Khizar Hayat Khan, the Punjab Premier, made a statement indicating how under the emergent circumstances created by the sad and sudden death of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Governor called upon him as senior most Muslim Minister to accept the Premiership. He said he had consulted the Muslim members of the Assembly and the Muslim League Party in the Assembly had unanimously elected him as Leader.

The Premier said that he would carry out the terms of the Sikander-Jinnah Pact and be loyal to the League and that he would put greater life into the Muslim Party in the Punjab Assembly.

As regards the appointment of the Sixth Minister, he said that from informal consultations with members of the Muslim League Party, he had come to the conclusion that an overwhelming majority was in favour of selecting Maj. Shaukat Hayat Khan. He accordingly asked Maj. Shaukat to join the Muslim League and on his agreeing to do so he (Sir Khizar) advised the Governor to nominate him as Minister.

His statement was translated by Raja Ghazanfarali Khan after which a resolution urging the formation of a Muslim League Party in the Punjab was withdrawn.

Raja Ghazanfarali Khan's resolution congratulating the Sind Assembly for adopting the Pakistan resolution and urging the other Muslim-majority provinces to pass similar resolutions, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jinnah said that during the recent critical months the Muslims of India stood solidly united behind the League. He congratulated the Muslims for that and reserved comments on the situation for his presidential address at the annual League session.

Dr. Afzal Hussain Qadri moved a resolution urging the creation of a Central Mass Organisation Committee to organise the Mussalmans, especially the masses, more effectively and to impart to them a sound and acute political consciousness and training and also to bring about a greater solidarity and contact between the Muslims of various Provinces. Mr. Wajid Bux Kadri and Nawab Mohd. Yusuf supported him.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the Muslim League Civil Defence Committee, after their first 14,000 miles tour of each and every province of India had brought back ample material. They were going on tour again and thus that they would further explore the same subject. It was better to wait for their return and in the meantime the resolution could stand open till the session of the All-India Muslim League. Further consideration of the resolution was there upon adjourned till the next meeting.

Earlier the meeting adopted a resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

Punjab Ministers See Jinnah

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Punjab Premier, Malik Khizer Hayatkhan Tiwana, the Punjab Education Minister, Mian Abdo Haye, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Punjab, M.L.A., and Nawab of Mamdot President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, who are in Delhi had a meeting with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League this afternoon.—A. P.

Jamsaheb At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn) March 7.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar arrived here this morning on a five-day visit.

BISMARCK SEA BATTLE RESULT

LONDON, March 7.

Allied Headquarters South-West Pacific: To-day's "communique" states "Bismarck Sea": in the battle of Bismarck Sea, which terminated yesterday, approximately 136 of our aircraft participated. The enemy's air force employed approximately 150 planes of which 102 were definitely destroyed or put out of action. Our planes dropped 226 tons of bombs and 80 direct hits were observed and 63 near misses or hits. Our losses were, one heavy bomber and three fighters shot down while others received minor damage. All but four, destroyed in combat, returned to base. We had no other losses.

The composition of the enemy's ten warships which guarded his 12 transports is now reported as three light cruisers and seven destroyers. All including transports were sunk.—Reuter.

BHOPAL, March 6.—The Bhopal Government have decided to increase by 50 per cent. the rate of dearness allowance to all their low-paid employees.—A. P.

TALKS ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

Br. Govt. Accepts American Proposal

LONDON, March 6.

Reuter learns officially that the British Government has accepted the United States Government proposal put forward in Mr. Cordell Hull's note on February 25th for preliminary Two Power discussion of the refugee problem.

The venue of the meeting which the United States suggested might be Ottawa is still under consideration as is the composition of the British delegation.—Reuter

YALCHIN EXPOSES NAZI MACHINATIONS

ISTANBUL, March 7.

Commenting on Axis propaganda machinations designed to profit by misunderstandings between the Allies, Yalchin in the newspaper "Yenisabah" says: "The Soviet Union by having openly declared that it has no desire for more territory has undermined the value of any insinuations in this respect but only obvious active achievements proving stronger and sincere bonds between the Allies can completely efface harmful opinion born through adverse propaganda. None to-day would believe that there are any possible jealousies, misunderstandings, and rivalries between Britain and America but pretension that there are misunderstandings and differences of views between the Allies and the Soviets must be proved to be wrong by undeniable realities.—Reuter.

Goebbels Call To Repair Raid Havoc

LONDON, March 7.

The German radio announced to-day that Goebbels, in an appeal to the population of Berlin in his capacity as the city's Defence Commissar and Gauliter, said today: The last British raid on Berlin caused important damage in the German capital. The British raid has placed a task of extraordinary importance before the Berlin population. All available forces must be mobilised to repair the damage as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

ALLIES WREST OFFENSIVE FROM AXIS

NEW YORK, March 7.

Referring to the Allied successes in the past week "The New York Times" said: "Except in minor phases the offensive has been wrested everywhere from the Axis Powers. The United Nations have been choosing where to strike and when. Even though Germany or Japan hits out in some new direction, this spring action will be a diversion and not recovery of the initiative.

"ISSUE REMAINS AS URGENT AS EVER"

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, March 6

The British Press ever since Mahatma Gandhi's fast began, played down on the story with the result that the typically British Tory section dismisses the whole affair as unworthy of attention.

Yesterday's issue of the "News Chronicle" by publishing Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's statement that "India must attain freedom during the war, otherwise India will be forgotten after the war" has counteracted the misleading reports from India. Rajaji's clear presentation of facts, why Gandhiji can be released and why Indians believe that the British Imperial policy will remain the same after the war, have set politically-minded Britishers thinking afresh.

The "Daily Worker" to-day editorially says: "Mr. Gandhi's fast is over; the Indian situation has been spared the embitterment that would have been bound to follow his death while under detention. But the issue remains urgent as ever—the taking of step towards reconciliation."

The American Press views the Indian situation since the end of the fast patronisingly and suggests that Britain should be generous towards India. But the "Chicago Tribune" to-day thinks that perhaps the British Government effectively called Mr. Gandhi's bluff, and says that there is a widespread tendency in America to regard the fast as a press-agent stunt.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

The other day a young man came to ask me whether I would take part in a symposium which is being arranged at Bandra. I asked him what was the subject. It was on the relative merits of a wife, mother and mother-in-law! I ask you, here in the middle of a war and in the middle of the most serious political crisis that has ever faced this country, is it possible that enough young men and women would be found to discuss the relative merits of a wife, mother and mother-in-law? I am given to understand that associationc which arrange such symposiums and debates are shy of tackling subjects that have a real bearing on politics. But there are a hundred other subjects which are not "political" but which are real. Are we fighting this war with any real aim? Are we fighting at all? Is the Home Front anything like what it should be? Who is more conscious of the war—the Indian or the Englishman in India? Was the Congress resolution typical of the attitude of India? How has the war progressed? What is the future of democracy? Who will be the top nation after the war and why? What should be the basis of all post-war reconstruction?

* * *

Sheila Auden is having an exhibition of her paintings for children at the Silverfish (above the New Book Co.) from March 10th Sheila is the grand-daughter of W. C. Bonnerjee. the first president of the Indian National Congress—just in case you think she's only another "foreign" artist! An exhibition of paintings for children is a sign of the times. I think parents might take their children there to some advantage. Schools, too, may consider the idea—if we are at all going to adopt a progressive attitude to education.

COMMUNIST BOGEY STRATEGY FAILS

CAPE TOWN, March 6.

The South African House of Assembly to-day rejected by 54 votes to 36 a motion by the Nationalist Mr. E. H. Louw asking Government to suppress Communist activities and sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

An amendment by the Minister of Justice, Doctor Colon F. Steyn, thanking the Government for the successful maintenance of law and order in difficult times and expressing confidence in Government's ability to continue to preserve internal security, was adopted by 54 votes to 35. The Minister of Interior, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, said that there was no evidence that the Soviet Consular Representatives in South Africa had abused their position. Their conduct had been exemplary. While there was no evidence that the Communist Party in South Africa had been guilty of subversive activity, certain persons were exploiting the Soviet Union's participation in the war for their own ends, Mr. Lawrence said. Some of them had been interned. He described Mr. Louw's Motion as a Nationalist attempt to mislead the electorate after the failure of German military efforts to fulfil the Nationalists' expectations. The Nationalists had been let down by the Nazis. Mr. Lawrence called attention to the fact that Mr. Louw's motion coincided with a similar attempt by Goebbels and Goering to divide the United Nations by the use of the Communist bogey strategy.

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